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"NOT TALL ENOUGH!" BY ARTHUR HOPKINS.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE PAGE 122.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I am always nervously apprehensive lest I should unwittingly offend against the canons of what is called Good Taste. The laws thereof are unwritten; they are elastic; and, according to an antique saw, they do not admit of dispute; thus, the best meaning writer may inadvertently fall *en contravention*: for what was tolerably Good Taste yesterday may be in shockingly Bad Taste to-morrow. Take the case of the Civil List pensions. I said last week that which I thought about the "miserable amount of twelve hundred pounds a year," and I pointed out that nearly one half of the "miserable amount" had, this year, been absorbed by the pensions awarded to the relict and three unmarried daughters of a late illustrious diplomatist. But, I ruefully asked myself, when I saw the "Echoes" in print, was it quite in consonance with Good Taste to scrutinise the Pension List when the names of noble ladies appear as recipients of the bounty of the Crown? What would Miss Carolina Wilhelmina Amelia Skeggs say? How would the inpecunious dowagers of Hampton Court Palace regard it? And what would be the opinion of that "quite too utterly" awful Mrs. Grundy?

But I was reassured when I read the following paragraph in a leading article in the *Times* of Tuesday:—

The Civil List pensions are a miserable recognition of the claims of literature, science, and art on the part of the richest nation in the world; and, as must have struck those who lately read the account of their distribution during the past year, they are often diverted from their proper use. Nobody will grudge their pension of £500 a year to the widow and daughters of that illustrious man, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe; it is most proper that it should be given; it might well be larger. But that it should swallow up almost half of the wretched sum that is annually voted to enlarge the narrow means of writers or artists who have deserved well of their country is little short of a public scandal.

I must express my respectful gratitude to the leading journal, not only for indorsing every word that I wrote, but also for having so neatly paraphrased one of the "Echoes."

At the same time, I must candidly confess that for the wretched inadequacy of the pittance annually flung by the State at the heads of the veterans of literature, science and art (and sometimes not even at their heads, but into other people's laps) we have mainly to thank that Radical party to which for thirty years I have had the honour to belong. I have before me a remarkably uncomfortable work, entitled "The Black Book: or Corruption Unmasked; being an Account of Places, Pensions, and Sinecures." This ungenial record of jobbery was published in 1829. Looking over the multitudinous pensions and sinecures, I find that the Apothecary-General of the Army received £2500 a year retiring allowance on surrendering the patent of his office, which had been worth £12,000 a year; that the Marshal of the King's Bench Prison had £5000 a year; that a descendant of one of the "Charles the Second Dukes" drew annually a perpetual pension of £6870, as a composition for a former patent place, the "butlerage and prisage of wines" and £2886, as "seal officer" of the King's Bench and the Common Pleas. These were but as drops of water in an ocean of corruption. Then I came upon two comparatively fat sinecures bestowed on a man of letters. William Gifford, Esq., author of the "Baviad" and "Mæviad," and of a mordant translation of Juvenal, had £600 per annum as Comptroller of the Lottery Office, and £300 a year as Paymaster of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners. The Black Book was the *cheval de bataille* of the ultra-Radicals in and out of Parliament, and had a great deal to do with the reduction of the actual Civil List pensions to its present "miserable" condition. But I am not going to turn Tory because bitter old Gifford drew nine hundred pounds a year for not controlling the Lottery Office, and not paying the Gentlemen Pensioners.

Mem.: Alfred Bunn, Poet and Manager of Drury Lane Theatre, was a Gentleman Pensioner, or, rather, a Gentleman-at-Arms. The post was then, like many other offices, purchasable; costing, I think, a thousand pounds. The investment was far from being a bad one; for among the privileges of a Gentleman-at-Arms was immunity from arrest for debt. The "Poet" Bunn, who was not unfrequently in difficulties, must have found the immunity fraught with much personal convenience.

I note in one of the Paris newspapers, either the *Figaro* or the *Gaulois*, a curious anecdote respecting Sir Walter Scott and the famous revolutionist Barras. It is stated that when Sir Walter visited Paris, for the second time, in 1826, for the purpose of collecting materials in aid of his *Life of Napoleon*, Barras, grown very old and infirm, was very anxious to see the illustrious Scottish novelist, to whom he offered to communicate some very precious documents bearing on the Napoleonic epopœa. He commissioned Cabarrus, the son of Madame Tallien, to wait on Sir Walter, who was staying at the Hôtel Windsor, in the Rue de Rivoli. When Barras' invitation was conveyed to him, the author of *Waverley* gravely shook his head, and said, "I cannot dine with this man. I should be sure, afterwards, to write something disagreeable about him; and that would be, as we say in Scotland, 'to throw platters at our host's head at his own board-end.'"

Is this story true? And is there any proverbial Scottish locution about "throwing platters"? I have referred to Sir Walter's Paris diary in Lockhart's "Life," but I cannot find any reference either to Cabarrus or to Barras. Sir Walter went about a great deal during his brief stay in the French capital, and was severely lionised. He dined with Lord and Lady Granville at the British Embassy, with Pozzo di Borgo, and the Duke of Devonshire. He dined at Marshal Macdonald's, where he met Marshal Marmont, the Marquis Law de Lauriston, and Count Molé. He was "bouqueted" and embraced by the *Dames de la Halle*; but I cannot find a word about Barras. Mind; I do not unreservedly consider the anecdote to be apocryphal, since I find under the date of Nov. 5, "I believe I must give up my journal till I leave Paris. The French are literally outrageous in their civilities." And again under Nov. 5, "Cooper (the American novelist)

came to breakfast; but we were *obsédés partout*. Such a number of Frenchmen bounced in successively that I could hardly find an opportunity to say a word, or entertain Mr. Cooper, at all." Cabarrus may have been among the Frenchmen who thus successively "bounced in."

Mem.: Sir Walter mentions that M. Galignani, whom he elsewhere stigmatises as "an old pirate," offered him, "after much palaver," one hundred guineas for the advance sheets of the *Life of Napoleon*, to be reprinted in Paris. Those were certainly the days before Tauchnitz. And yet even within my time Mr. Thackeray used to tell a story of a publisher having offered him *eight guineas* for a *Life of Queen Anne*. The honorarium was estimated in this wise. The life was required for an encyclopædia. The rate of payment for contributions was sixteen guineas a sheet of sixteen pages, and the editor only wanted half a sheet about the good Queen Anne.

I have read with great delight in the July number of "The Animal World," the monthly advocate of humanity towards the brute creation, published under the auspices of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a charming essay called "Private Life of 'Jack,' the pet terrier of the late Field Marshal Viscount Combermere." It is a long essay, extending over three broad columns of close print; and it is replete with the minutest observation of animal life, with rare humour and with simple and unaffected pathos. It is difficult to read with dry eyes the account of "Jack's" death. Do you remember the tiny niche in one of the Columbaria at Rome, and the touching inscription in memory of the little pet dog who was *delicium domi*—the delight of the whole house, from the haughty *domina* to the meanest of the slaves. Such would poor Jack seem to have been.

The essay of which I speak is signed "M. C." I believe these to be the initials of Viscountess Combermere, the accomplished relict of the heroic Stapleton Cotton. Incidental allusions to "professional beauties," Madame Sarah Bernhardt, and other topics of the day, offer internal evidence of the "Private Life of Jack" being no recent composition; and I believe I am right in stating that Lady Combermere is eighty-one years of age. *Que vive mil años!*

I note in the *World* a fierce demand for the removal from its present site of the parish Church of St. Margaret (not "St. Margaret's," "Atlas:" the double genitive is undesirable), Westminster. "Can nothing," asks the *World*, be done towards the removal of that hideous incongruity the parish church itself? Must it for ever remain squatted where it is, utterly marring and concealing the beauty and symmetry of the glorious Abbey? The utter inappropriateness of its position will become even more apparent when the widening of Parliament-street takes place, and its crude outline, instead of the Abbey, will terminate the vista."

St. Margaret's, Westminster, is, perhaps, not a very handsome edifice. It has been periodically patched and cobbled almost ever since the time when it was first built by Edward the Confessor, more than eight hundred years ago. But in the chance of the church moulder the ashes of Sir Walter Raleigh; in the churchyard, soon to be laid out as a pleasure-garden, is the "common pit" which lately engaged the earnest attention of good Dean Stanley, into which were flung the remains, extruded from the Abbey, of Oliver Cromwell's mother, Admiral Blake, John Pym, and Thomas May, the poet; and close by more honourable sepulture was given to Sir William Waller, Hollar the engraver, and the notorious Colonel Blood, who attempted to steal the Crown, and was pardoned and pensioned for his villany.

Mem.: The most valid plea that I have met with for the retention of the parish Church of St. Margaret on its present site was advanced several years ago, and, I believe, in this Journal, by Shirley Brooks. Shirley (himself the son of a distinguished architect) knew what he was talking about when he said that St. Margaret's Church "scaled" the Abbey. It "scales" it more effectually than the patriarch's palace at Venice "scales" the Basilica of St. Mark. Now, the adjacent Palace of Westminster does not "scale" the Abbey, it "bemans" it; while the architecturally horrible Aquarium insults it.

Lord Houghton, distributing the prizes last Saturday at Dulwich College, remarked, in the course of a characteristic speech, that he enjoyed the acquaintance of a large number of actors, and that perhaps, some of these days, Mr. Henry Irving might be induced to emulate the noble example set nearly three hundred years ago by Edward Alleyn, actor and manager, and "found a college."

I am not quite sure about the matter; but I think I have heard that Mr. Henry Irving, when he was informed of Lord Houghton's sanguine aspiration, was distinctly heard to make an allusion to a person who was the namesake of an improver of Johnson's Dictionary, of the author of a book called "Manly Exercises," of the writer of a curiously illustrated "Analysis of Beauty," and of an eminent watchmaker. What *was* the gentleman's name? Stay—a snatch from a once-popular song floats through my memory:—

He got the coat; but as for the tin,
'Twas WALKER, the Twopenny Postman.

The splendid endowment of the "College of God's Gift" at Dulwich has been wholly perverted from the original intentions of its founder, Edward Alleyn, actor and manager, and keeper of the King's bear and bull baiting and dog-fighting gardens. Alleyn only aimed at building almshouses, schools for poor children and a few "foreign scollers," who were to pay a trifling stipend, and a chapel with six chanters, where "prayers should be old age's alms." I never pass, on my way to the Crystal Palace, the great, garish red brick building, with its thundering hall window, and flashy-looking gates, of Dulwich College, which is now, I believe, a "high-toned" school for the sons of the nobility and gentry of Dulwich, Brixton, and Tulse-hill, without reflecting on the odd way in

which the original intentions of "pious founders" are often twisted and turned inside out.

A lady correspondent, "Cim," writing from Kilsallaghan, county Dublin, wishes to know who is the author of the following, "sent by a Monk to a little cousin of hers who is suffering from cataract in both eyes":—

Glory and beauty, and grandeur and light
Are seen by the Spirit and not by the sight.

Yes; but at the same time the poor little sufferer might derive some benefit from the skill of Mr. Critchett or Mr. Brudenell Carter, or some other eminent oculist.

Many thanks to a wholly anonymous correspondent, who informs me that the lines, "The Power to Give creates us out of our Foes," &c., are quoted in the "Poetical Dictionary," London, Newbery and Co., 1761, as from Frowde's "Philotas." I learn from an old encyclopædia that Philip Frowde was the son of a gentleman who was postmaster in the reign of Queen Anne; that he was an intimate friend of Addison; that he dedicated his tragedy of the "Fall of Saguntum" to Sir Robert Walpole, and that of "Philotas" to the Earl of Chesterfield; that he died in 1728, and was "a very amiable character."

The same anonymous correspondent tells me that the three-petalled flower called "Tradescantia Hexandria Monogynia" was so named by Ruffius in memory of Charles the First's gardener, who first made this particular trefoil known in Europe. My correspondent conjectures that it may have formed his crest; but the flower in the Tradescant "bend wavy" and surmounting the winged orb is a regular heraldic flower-de-luce or fleur-de-lys, with a horizontal bar binding the three foils, just as you see it (in honour of Francis I.) on the dial of the mariner's compass. In connection with this flower-de-luce I may remark that a very old correspondent of mine was wont to insist that the cognizance borne by the blind King of Bohemia at Crecy was not three ostrich plumes, but the French fleur-de-lys, and that the motto "Ich Dien" applied to the blind King temporarily serving John of France.

I admire and almost envy the calm complacency displayed by "A Norfolk Rector," who, because he has found the word "Starvation" in the "Imperial Dictionary," edited by J. Ogilvie (a Scot), tells me that the word is "purely English." Seeing that it is a hopeless hybrid, with a Saxon head and a Latin tail, and that it was unknown to the translators of the Authorised Version of the Scriptures, to Shakspeare, to Dryden, and to Swift, it is no more "purely English" than I am "purely English"—who have not one drop of Anglo-Saxon blood in my veins. I hope that the "Norfolk Rector" does not add to his clerical functions the teaching of English grammar to little boys.

Mem.: It is to Mr. Alexander Pope, I believe, that we are indebted for the stamping as well-minted English of the hybrid and effeminate word "flirtation." Bailey, in his big dictionary, contumeliously tabulates "flirtation" as a "cant term among women," but grudgingly quotes from Pope, "A very agreeable flirtation air." As for the noun "flirt," it signifies, according to Bailey, "a pert young hussey." Addison, in citing "several young flirts about town," brought the word into fashion and made it elegant. Previously, "Jill-Flirt" or "Flurt" had been a coarse term of opprobrium.

Few persons, I think, whose occupations are of a quasi-public nature have more reason to be grateful for spontaneous and touching acts of tenderness from quite unknown friends than has the writer of this page. I was slightly alarmed this morning to read at the head of a letter, "Her Majesty's Penal Settlement, British Guiana;" but I was cheerfully encouraged when I found the writer to be the chaplain of the settlement, and that, noticing that I once mentioned the fact of my mother having been born in Demerara, he offered, in the case of her being buried in the colony, and I could indicate the spot, "to have the grave weeded and the stone put in proper repair." I thank my rev. correspondent with all my heart for his kind thoughtfulness. These quiet pressures of the hand from thousands of miles away, and from friends on whom you never set eyes, lighten the penman's toil very much. They are as diamond dust mingled with the often wearisome sands of life, and (did not Præd put it so?) "sparkle as they pass." Yes; my mother was born in Demerara, ninety years ago; but she came early to England, like most planters' children, for education; and she died in 1860, and rests, with many now dear to me, in Kensal-green Cemetery.

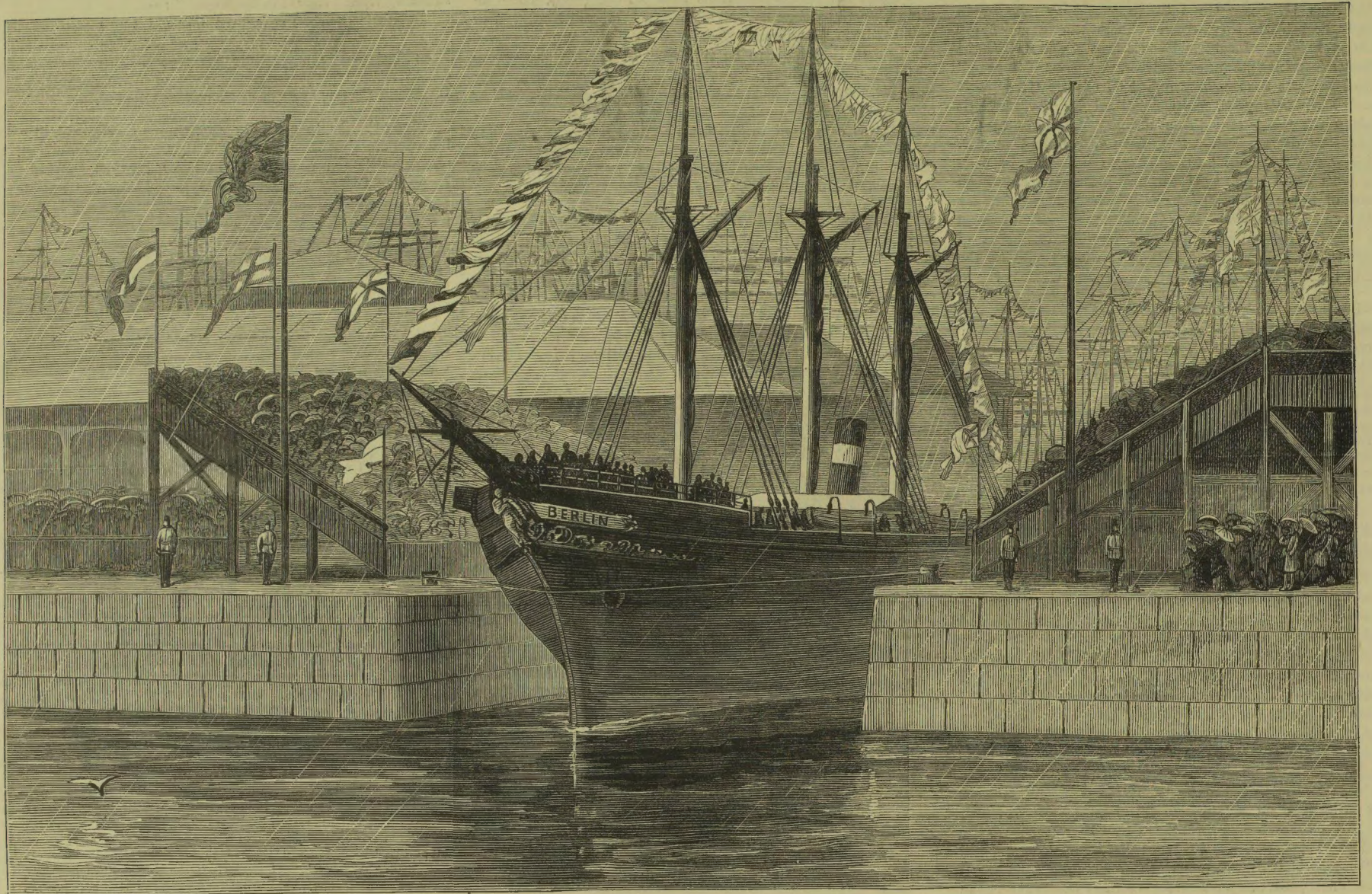
I hope that I am not outraging the Laws Convivial by whispering that, at the Trafalgar, Greenwich, on Saturday last, Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., did, in conjunction with Lord Brabourne, royally entertain the distinguished Canadian Statesman, Sir John A. Macdonald; Mr. Gordon Spriggs, the South African Statesman, from the Cape Colony; and a numerous company of ladies and gentlemen. The statesmen and their hosts made speeches—and capital speeches—after dinner. The rest of the company merely imitated the example of the fishes on which they had been regaling, and which, in their scaly lifetime, were accustomed to drink a great deal and to say nothing. Of course, it was only "Polly," "Wilhelms-quelle," and "Salutaris" that the guests at the Trafalgar drank.

Mem.: The last time I met Sir (then Mr.) J. A. Macdonald was at Montreal, in 1864, at the levée of Lord Monck, then Governor-General of Canada. Mr. Macdonald was in office at the time; and I was at once struck by his remarkable resemblance to Mr. Disraeli. Last Saturday at Greenwich I found him looking very well, and more like Lord Beaconsfield than ever.

I am asked to mention, and I do so most willingly, that on Wednesday, the Tenth of August, there will be opened in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Vernon-street, Scarborough, an Exhibition and Sale of Ancient and Modern Needlework from the Ladies' Work Society, whose metropolitan headquarters are 31, Sloane-street, S.W. The Scarborough Exhibition, which will continue open until the end of the month, will include a loan-display of ancient needlework from the South Kensington Museum, by permission of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

The exhibition is under the special patronage of H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and of H.R.H. the Princess Louise, the president of the Ladies' Work Society. In the last-named admirable institution her Royal Highness has taken and continues to take an interest at once beneficent and artistic, giving patterns of her own design to be executed in needlework, and helping the society in every possible way.

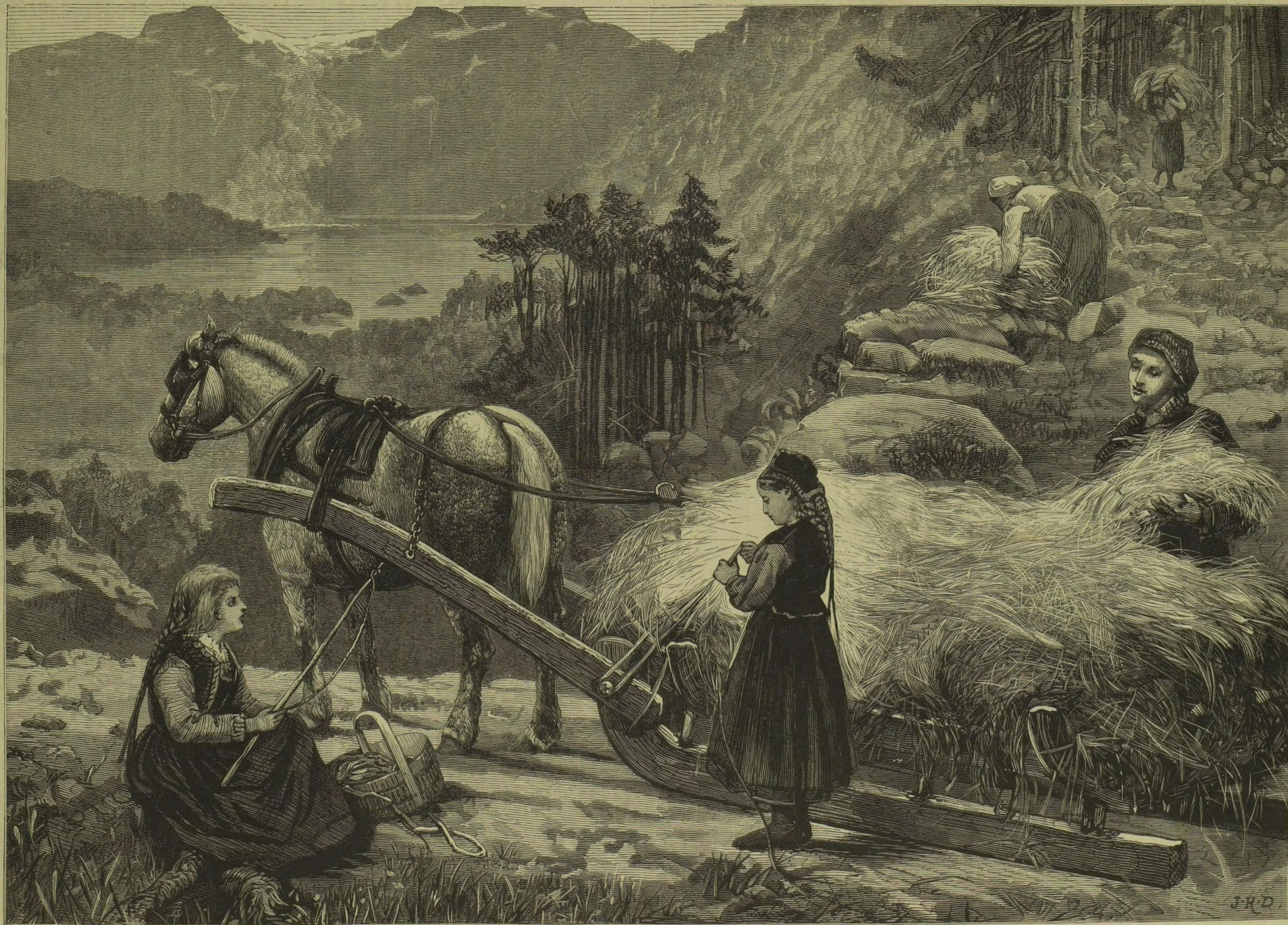
G. A. S



OPENING THE NEW "EDINBURGH" DOCK AT LEITH: THE STEAMER BERLIN, WITH THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH ON BOARD, CUTTING THE BLUE RIBBON.
SEE PAGE 122.



OPENING THE NEW DOCK GATES AT IPSWICH.—SEE PAGE 122.



HAY HARVEST IN NORWAY.—SEE PAGE 134.

"NOT TALL ENOUGH!"

The ways and manners of little children—by which we mean those less than eight or nine years of age—are incessantly both touching and amusing; no living creatures upon earth, not even kittens, present such an endless variety of new expressions and gestures, full of mingled pathetic and comic interest. One of those most frequently observed, as we walk about through a world that would be intolerably dull and dreadful without these beloved little ones, is the attitude of despairing endeavour with which a small figure rises on tiptoe at the front door of a house, trying to reach the knocker or the bell-handle some twelve or eight inches above its head. "Not tall enough!" How often we and our readers have had the pleasure of relieving this distress, by the simple act of stretching forth a hand, and of sounding a tremendous peal through the house, to the astonishment of the poor little maid or urchin, who stares a moment, then laughs, and forgets to thank us, but runs in quickly and leaves us happy, for the moment, that we have been able to please or serve "one of these little ones," even in the most trivial incident of life! It is much more satisfactory than giving a penny to a beggar, who may not improbably go another step to the bad with it, and so likewise with most conventional forms of "the luxury of doing good." There is a shillingsworth, at least, of wholesome gratification in every opportunity of turning a child's tear into a smile. The innocent little subject of the artist's picture, engraved for our front page, may not yet have got a tear on its face, which we are prevented from seeing, but it must already feel some degree of trouble and alarm, and very natural mortification. In the next minute, we cannot doubt, it would set down the basket, and fall to sobbing and crying, as if its heart were broken. How lucky that we chanced to pass by at this moment! Such an adventure is enough to sweeten the current of our thoughts, unconsciously but not the less effectually, for an hour afterwards, in spite of the vexatious worldly strife of the day.

OPENING OF THE NEW DOCK AT LEITH.

Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh, with the Naval Reserve Squadron under his command, arrived in the Firth of Forth at the beginning of last week, and anchored in Leith Roads. His Royal Highness, on the Tuesday, performed the ceremony of opening the new dock at Leith, which has been named after him. The "Edinburgh" Dock at Leith, which was commenced in 1874, consists of a centre basin 500 ft. long and 650 ft. wide, and two basins 1000 ft. long and 200 ft. wide, separated by a jetty having a width of 250 ft. The total amount of masonry in the wet docks is 100,000 cubic yards. The north and south quays are each 1500 ft. long, and the two sides of the jetty 1000 ft. long each, having a total quayage in connection with the dock of 6775 ft. The walls are 15 ft. thick at the base, narrowing in two tiers to 8 ft. The new dock will cost altogether about £300,000. Leith now possesses five docks and a total quayage of three miles 808 yards, 1234 yards of which is the old portion. These works have been constructed, at a cost of nearly one million sterling, by the Leith Dock Commissioners, whose Chairman, Mr. James Currie, presented an address to the Duke of Edinburgh, on board the flag-ship H.M.S. Hercules, giving an account of their affairs. The other docks at Leith are named the "Old Dock," the "Queen's Dock," the "Victoria," the "Albert," and the "Prince of Wales Dock." The opening ceremony was arranged to consist of the steamer Berlin, with his Royal Highness and the Dock Commissioners on board, accompanied by Sir Donald Currie, M.P., and other gentlemen, passing through the entrance from the Albert Dock to the new dock, across which a blue ribbon had been stretched. At the moment when the ribbon snapped asunder, under the bow of the Berlin, the Duke of Edinburgh, stepping forward on the upper deck of the steamer, said, "I have now the gratification of declaring this dock open, and calling it the Edinburgh Dock." On this announcement being made, a signal was conveyed to a battery of guns, posted on the sea wall of the new dock, from which a party of the Royal Artillery fired a Royal salute. The steamer, having gone round the new dock, was brought up at the quay at the west. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, with Prince Henry of Prussia, the officers of the fleet, and the Commissioners disembarked and proceeded to the saloon in the new dock, where luncheon in honour of the occasion was given by the Leith Dock Commissioners. His Royal Highness paid a short visit to the city of Edinburgh, and received an address from the Lord Provost and Corporation, before his squadron left the port of Leith.

OPENING THE NEW DOCK GATES AT IPSWICH.

Some account was given, in our last, of the proceedings at Ipswich on Wednesday, the 27th ult., when the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, attended the opening of the new Dock Gates, that of the new Post Office, and that of the new building for the Museum and School of Science and Art. We now present an illustration of the steamer Glen Rosa, with the Mayor and Corporation and Dock Commissioners, and a large company of visitors on board, entering the lock, after a pleasant little trip down the river Orwell. The new entrance lock is 300 ft. long and 50 ft. wide, having 29 ft. depth of water over the sill, while there is 32 ft. depth to the floor of the dock. The dock, which, as already stated, was constructed about forty years ago, has an area of thirty-three acres; but the old lock entrance was only half the size of the new one, and the sill was 7 ft. higher, so that only vessels drawing less than 14 ft. of water could enter at all tides. The dock will now admit vessels drawing 18 ft. or 19 ft.; but it is still needful to improve the channel of the river, by dredging and by constructing an embankment, which will allow ships drawing 23 ft. to come up to the dock. The engineer, Mr. J. F. Bateman, and the Chairman of the Dock Commissioners, Mr. George Mason, explained all this to the company on board the Glen Rosa; and the Mayor of Ipswich, Mr. A. Wrinch, then introduced Mr. Chamberlain, who made a brief and encouraging speech. Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P., and Mr. T. C. Cobbold, M.P., were also present. The band of the Suffolk Artillery Militia struck up "God Save the Queen," and the Glen Rosa passed through the lock entrance amidst hearty cheering. The first commercial vessel to follow, entering the dock, was the screw-steamer Alpha, from Rotterdam, to be loaded with manure at Messrs. Packard's, for Riga. The second to enter was the handsome three-masted schooner Fern, in tow of a tug; she belonged to Captain Edward Peck, and had just been overhauled by Messrs. Bayley and Son. The first to pass through the lock outward bound was the screw-steamer Sedgemoor, for Hull, with a general cargo from Ransomes'. At the Custom House the Ipswich Volunteers were drawn up in three sides of a square, opposite the point of debarkation. The scene was very gay and animated, as the whole company landed and formed a procession to walk through the streets to the new Post Office on Cornhill, which has been described.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The exodus of the Parisians to the sea and to the mountains has been accentuated during the past day or two by the breaking up of the schools. The streets are full of collegians in their Sunday clothes, and with their hair nicely pomaded and parted behind, carrying little bundles of gaudily-bound prize-books and accompanied by their proud parents and friends. One would be inclined to believe that every pupil in a French Lycée receives one or more prizes, to judge from the hundreds of *laureats* that are to be seen about the town. French parents, it appears, have peculiar sentiments on the subject of prizes; they think that if a pupil does not obtain one the master is to blame, and as the masters find it to their interest to have as many pupils as possible they manage, some way or another, to give prizes to all their class: the stupidest boy receives a prize for perseverance, and the idlest and noisiest a prize for amenity of character. When the boy becomes a man he may continue to compete for prizes of various kinds. The French Academy annually awards a number of prizes for virtue, while those who prefer to shine in intrigue may hope for the ribbon of the Legion of Honour. Next Thursday the prize-giving period will be brought to a close by a grand gala day. At the Academy M. Ernest Renan will deliver the Monthyon discourse on the prizes for virtue, while at the Conservatoire of Music and Declamation M. Jules Ferry will distribute the prizes to the actors and actresses *en herbe* and the *prima donnas* of the future. At the same time, it is understood that the Minister will confer upon M. Got, the eminent actor and *doyen* of the Comédie-Française, the cross of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. This will be the first time since the foundation of the order of Napoleon I. that an actor will have received the red ribbon; and even now the Government has given it to be distinctly understood that M. Got will receive the decoration not in his capacity of an incomparable comedian, but as professor of declamation at the Conservatoire and at the Ecole Normale. One hardly seizes the *nuance*; still, if the distinction pleases M. Ferry and M. Grévy, that is all that can be desired. A man like M. Got has no need of a red ribbon to establish his reputation either as an actor or as a professor.

The electoral period is now open, the Session of the Chambers having been closed on Friday last, and the elections having been fixed to take place on Aug. 21. It requires no great prophetic insight to see that the legislative elections will result in a victory for the Republican party more brilliant than ever. The Conservatives confess themselves that their party never presented itself before the country in more unfavourable conditions. The Monarchists are thoroughly unpopular, and the Bonapartists have the misfortune to be represented by an antipathetic Prince, who is looked upon with suspicion by the Conservatives on account of his anti-Catholic sentiments, which he has never dissimulated. The Conservatives had counted upon the weakening of the Republic by the thorough purging of the public administration, by the expulsion of the religious orders, and by the secularisation of public education. They are now obliged to confess that these measures, far from alienating a large proportion of the nation, were in harmony with its wishes. The Conservatives, therefore, go to the poll with the knowledge that their previous small minority in the Legislature will become still smaller. As for the different platforms which will be defended, I shall be able to say more next week; the principal issue will be the Revision of the Constitution—that is to say, the abolition of the Senate.

The new press law was promulgated in the *Journal Officiel* on Saturday last, and at the same time a complementary amnesty bill for press offences. In virtue of this amnesty, M. Félix Pyat has returned to Paris, and is preparing to increase the number of political journals at Paris by founding a new one, called *La Commune Libre*. Meanwhile, the irreconcilable party, led by M. Clémenceau, are preparing great schemes in view of the elections.

Duels of late have been very frequent. This morning, two newspaper men, M. Lafitte, of the *Voltaire*, and M. Cartier, of the *Gauche*, fought; and the whole staff of Rochefort's journal, *L'Intransigeant*, has come to such loggerheads that it is expected that Rochefort himself and his former faithful henchman and secretary, Olivier Pain, will have to measure swords.

The opening of the International Exhibition of Electricity, now being organised at the Palais de l'Industrie, has been deferred until Aug. 11. The official date for opening, originally chosen, was Aug. 1; but it has been found impossible to be ready in time, the organisers of the exhibition having had barely a month in which to transform the vast superficies of the Palais de l'Industrie into a palace of wonders and marvels that remind one of the splendours of the "Arabian Nights." The exhibition promises to be an immense success, and both exhibitors and commissioners are now straining every nerve in order to be ready for Thursday week. The English commissioner, Lord Crawford and Balcarres, may be seen any day setting an excellent example to the others, and working away with laudable zeal.

The President of the Society of Dramatic Authors and Composers has urgently requested M. Tirard to look to the protection of French authors in the new Anglo-French treaty of commerce. The authors and composers have approved a note drawn up by M. Victorien Sardou, the sum and substance of which is that in each country dramatic authors and composers are to be guaranteed the property and control of their works, under the protection of the laws of each country, precisely as if they were natives, and that, too, without their being obliged to make any previous declaration or to fulfil any formality. Feeling on this point runs very high amongst literary men in France, and Englishmen must admit that the adoption of the articles of M. Sardou's note would only be an act of morality.

T. C.

An Austro-Hungarian Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition is to be held at Trieste next year.

Everything in connection with the new Indian Loan is said to be progressing favourably.

Petroleum oil has been struck near the town of Peine, in Hanover. One source of the supply yielded in twenty-four hours no less than 19,800 gallons of oil.

It has been arranged to open the Buenos Ayres Exhibition on Feb. 15, 1882. A decree has been issued by the Argentine Government granting the use of the Plaza Once de Septiembre in which to hold the machinery section of the exhibition.

The highest of German orders, that *pour le mérite*, vacant by the death of Thomas Carlyle, has been bestowed by the Emperor upon Professor W. D. Whitney, of Yale, in recognition of his services to the study of philology.

The funeral service for the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha took place on Sunday afternoon at Ebenhall. It was attended by the Emperor Francis Joseph and a large number of the relatives of the deceased. The interment will take place at Coburg.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

On Monday the first sitting of the Commissioners of Italy and France appointed to negotiate a new treaty of commerce between the two countries was held in Rome. Signor Mancini, who presided, said it was the earnest wish of the Italian Government to arrive at a reasonable arrangement with a nation to which Italy was attached by sentiments of sincere friendship. The Marquis de Noailles, in reply, said that his Government was desirous of concluding a treaty that would be advantageous to the interests of both nations. It was then decided to confine the negotiations for the present to the principal clauses of the tariffs of the two countries.

SWITZERLAND.

The negotiations for a new treaty of commerce between France and Switzerland will open at Berne at the end of August or the beginning of September.

The Federal Tir, which takes place every alternate year, is held this year at Fribourg. The proceedings began on Sunday. The autumn manoeuvres of the Swiss army will come off in September in the Canton of Lucerne.

RUSSIA.

The Czar and the whole Imperial family left St. Petersburg on Thursday, arriving at Moscow on Friday morning, where they were enthusiastically welcomed. They drove from the station in an open carriage, followed by a numerous escort; and, after attending Divine service at the Iberian Chapel, proceeded to the Kremlin. The Czar of Russia, accompanied by the whole of the Imperial family, left Moscow suddenly and secretly on Sunday night for Nijni Novgorod. This hasty departure is understood to be owing to the discovery of a plot to assassinate the Czar, which was happily discovered and frustrated by the police. The Emperor and Empress arrived at Nijni Novgorod at ten o'clock on Monday morning. Large numbers of people assembled at different places along the route from Moscow, and enthusiastically cheered their Majesties. At Nijni Novgorod the Emperor attended the consecration of the newly erected cathedral, which is dedicated to the memory of the late Emperor Alexander II.

AMERICA.

President Garfield continues to improve in health, and his present condition is considered to be very encouraging.

There has been organised in New York a postal telegraph company, with a capital exceeding four millions sterling, which has already received subscriptions to half that amount. Its promoters have acquired a number of patents connected with telegraphy, which enable several messages to be sent at the same time, and autographic messages to be dispatched.

The number of immigrants arriving at New York during July was 33,840, against 25,382 in July last year. The total for the seven months of this year is 275,338, against 202,367 for the same period of last year. The arrivals in July were divided as follows:—England, 4560; Ireland, 3325; Scotland, 1105; Germany, 14,590; Sweden, 4670; Norway, 875; Italy, 405; Russia, 560; Denmark, 965.

The Nihilist Hartmann has written a letter, which has been published in New York, giving a detailed account of the attempt to blow up the late Czar on the Moscow Railway in 1879. Hartmann states that the plan was his own. He formed it after Solovieff's unsuccessful attempt, and went to St. Petersburg and was made a member of the executive committee of the Nihilists. He proceeded to Moscow on Sept. 7. His companions were four in number, including Sophie Perovsky, since executed, and Goldenberg, who afterwards committed suicide. The State Department at Washington declines to say whether or not it has received a communication from Russia with regard to Hartmann. The Assistant-Secretary says he cannot allow that country to become a refuge for assassins. If Hartmann tried to take a man's life, whether that of the Czar or of a common citizen, he attempted to commit murder, and must be so treated. They had nothing to do with the political aspects of the case. It is evident, the *Daily News*' correspondent says, from the utterances of the department officials, that if the Russian Government can furnish proof of Hartmann's identity, he will be handed over to the Russian courts for trial.

A reporter claims to have discovered that the infernal machines seized at Liverpool were made at Peoria, in Illinois; and he accuses the director of the Association of United Irishmen residing in that town of being connected with the affair. The *New York Star* publishes a special despatch to the effect that Patrick W. Crowe, the alleged maker of explosive machines, has been arrested by the United States Marshal, and conveyed to Chicago. There is no doubt that he has made, or caused to be made, thirteen shells of an explosive character. The American authorities have taken active steps towards the detection of the culprits, whose condemnation by public opinion in the United States is at once loud and general. Under these circumstances, for Hibernians in America really to avow, as some have avowed, their connection with the manufacture of the machines, shows them to be men of extraordinary audacity.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne arrived at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on Monday. The Hon. W. J. Ritchie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, who acts as Deputy-Governor during the absence of the Marquis, was sworn in, July 27, as Deputy-Governor of the Dominion.

The Census of the Dominion shows the population to be 4,350,933, being an increase of 680,498 for the past ten years.

A despatch from Ottawa says that the revenue of the Dominion, exclusive of British Columbia, shows a surplus over expenditure of 3,500,000 dollars.

The take at the Nova Scotian fisheries is declared to be the largest known for many years.

SOUTH AFRICA.

England's Convention with the Boers guarantees to the Suez Canal the right of passage of British troops through the Transvaal; the control of its foreign relations; the abolition of slavery; religious liberty; and the independence of the Swazis. The duties of the Resident are to be those of a consul-general. Should the Convention not be ratified by the Volksraad within three months from the date of signature, the Queen's sovereignty is to revive; but at present everything appears to be in a fair way for settlement.

A telegram from Durban states that the Hon. Mr. Hudson has been appointed British Resident in the Transvaal.

Trouble is brewing in Zululand. Sememela, who pretends to Umlandela's chieftainship, has found 3000 followers to help him, and now occupies an intrenched position. John Dunn waits the permission of the Home Government to attack the pretender, with a force of 4000 men.

INDIA.

The Viceroy telegraphs that the army of the Amir of Cabul was on Wednesday week totally defeated in an action with Ayoub Khan's force at Karet-i-Atta. The Candahar horse and Khelat regiment went over to Ayoub, when the

remainder of Abdurrahman's force fled towards Cabul, leaving eighteen guns in the hands of the victorious troops. The battle was lost solely by bad generalship. Only six guns and one regiment out of the four were brought into action. Ayoub Khan had collected only 400 or 500 horse, and as many ill-armed foot, among the Duranis. A further telegram from the Viceroy states that Ayoub Khan entered Candahar on Saturday last. His infantry and guns occupy the citadel. All is reported quiet within and about our Indian frontier. A fresh mission has been sent from the Ameer to India.

AUSTRALIA.

The members of the new Victoria Ministry, who sought re-election on assuming office, have all been returned, except Mr. David Gaunson, the Minister of Lands and Agriculture.

At Avignon on Sunday, at a bull-fight in the Circus, the torreador Marius Delorme was gored to death.

It has been ascertained that the disaster to the Doterel was not due to the explosion of the boilers, which have been found intact. It is now thought that a torpedo must have exploded while being loaded, and set fire to the magazine.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

Mr. Henry Irving presided yesterday week at the thirty-sixth anniversary festival of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, and made an eloquent appeal in aid of that institution. In commending it to public support, he remarked that no foundation could be better or more economically managed. There was a large gathering, which included many gentlemen of distinction in the literary and dramatic world. Responding to the principal toast, Mr. Swinbourne announced the receipt of the Queen's donation of £100, and said that Mr. Betty had promised to bequeath £10,000 to the institution, which also had a prospect of receiving £2000 from the residue of an estate. Subscriptions to the amount of £1100 were announced at the dinner.

Lord and Lady John Manners went to Bottesford on Thursday week to open the Belvoir Coffee-House, which Canon and Lady Adeliza Norman had established; and on Saturday last Sir Wilfrid Lawson opened a coffee tavern at Thornbury, in Gloucestershire.

Continued prosperity, financial and otherwise, is said to attend the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, at the annual meeting of which Lord Ashley presided on Thursday week. The society numbers nearly 1000 members, and has a funded capital of £5200.

Mr. S. Morley, M.P., presided on Saturday afternoon on the occasion of the anniversary of the Girls' Orphan Home. Dr. Laserson, honorary director, read the report, which stated that the Ragged Schools came into existence in 1856, at a time when there was no School Board. The total number of children trained during twenty-two years numbered more than 3000, some of whom are ministers in this country. From this Ragged School sprang up the Girls' Orphan Home, which has sheltered 621 persons, of whom 575 have been sent out into the world. After the home had existed eleven years, there sprang from it the Deaconesses' Institution and Training Hospital. The total number of those who have received temporal and spiritual benefit during the twenty-five years of the agencies which sprang from the Ragged School and Orphan Home amounts to 28,783. A total of £70,726 has been received for the work under their hands.

Last Saturday afternoon Lady Burdett-Coutts's Columbia tenants, over 1000 in number, had a "day in the country" at Holly Lodge. The party, who were conveyed to and from Highgate in special trains, were received by the Baroness and Mr. Burdett-Coutts, and subsequently dined in two large marquees erected on the estate. There was also a large gathering of the boys of the Cooper's-gardens School from the East-End; and, earlier in the afternoon, the Baroness was presented with an address by the clergy, churchwardens, and school-teachers of St. Stephen's, Westminster. In the evening the Baroness distributed the prizes for the allotment-gardens situated on the Hurd estate, in the parish of St. Anne, Highgate.

By permission of the London School Board, the fifth annual flower show of the Battersea District Sunday Schools Floral Society was held on Monday in the Battersea Park-road Board School. The society embraces the Sunday schools of eight distinct churches. The schedule of prizes comprised a section for plants and one for cut flowers. In the former twenty-one prizes were offered, and in the latter five. In each department the exhibits were most creditable to the taste and patience of the youthful competitors.

A grand bazaar was held, by permission of the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, at The Grove, Watford, on Thursday and Friday, on behalf of the Hertfordshire Seaside Convalescent Home, St. Leonards. Prince and Princess Christian gave their patronage, and will be guests at The Grove. The stalls were presided over by the following ladies, assisted by others:—The Countess of Clarendon, the Countess of Essex, Countess Brownlow, Lady Ebury, Lady J. Walker, Mrs. Dudley Ryder, Viscountess Grimston, Lady Jane Grimston, Mrs. Smith-Dorrien, Mrs. Jones Lloyd, Lady Astley Cooper, Mrs. Halsey, Lady Brett.

In writing to decline the appointment of President of the Welsh National Eisteddfod, Lord Aberdare states that he has accepted an appointment to the Commission representing England at the International Congress of Geographers to be held next September at Venice.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada were of live catf ea slight decrease, of fresh meat also a decrease, and with regard to sheep, the arrival was exceedingly large in comparison with previous weeks.

The weather on Bank Holiday was, so far as London was concerned, favourable on the whole, although rain fell heavily in the evening. On all the railway lines the traffic was very heavy, and every boat on the river was crowded. The heaths and parks in the vicinity of the metropolis attracted many thousands, and the public institutions were visited by large numbers during the day. South Kensington had 21,699 persons; of these 9861 inspected the Museum, 3195 the west galleries, and 8653 the Indian section. The Tower was literally besieged with holiday-makers, and it was with difficulty the crowds at the gate were kept in order: the total number admitted was 9017, as compared with 7900 on Whitsun-Monday. There were 12,209 visitors to the Royal Horticultural Gardens and the Medical and Sanitary Exhibition. At the Zoological Society's Gardens, the number admitted was 23,931. To the Crystal Palace the number of visitors was 48,724. The Alexandra Palace was largely patronised, the numbers present according to some estimates being between 70,000 and 80,000. The telegraph messengers employed in the various post-offices in the City, to the number of nearly 300, were entertained at Shortlands House, Bromley, Kent, by the Duchess of Manchester and Mr. Blackwood, C.B., Secretary of the General Post Office.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

When one was young Easter and Whitsuntide used to be almost as distinguished as Christmas itself for theatrical novelties, inclusive, even, of pantomimes. We have changed all that; still, withal, has come a curious innovation and supplement to the *fasti* of the Playhouses in the shape of what one may venture to term a "Summer Bank Holiday Boxing Night." Such really seems to have been the aspect presented on Monday last, the First of August, by the theatres yet remaining open in this "empty" city, and at which novelties or old pieces revived and warranted "petter ash new," as the old clothesman of the past used to say, were performed before crowded and enthusiastic audiences. The Adelphi was reopened with Mr. Dion Boucicault's powerful drama of "Janet Pride," originally produced six-and-twenty years ago, when the popular house in the Strand was under the lesseeship and management of Mr. Benjamin Webster, and revived at the old Princess's some seven years since. On Monday the part of the heroine, originally played by Madame Celeste, was pathetically sustained by Miss Gerard; Mr. Charles Warner imparted all his vigorous intelligence to the interpretation of the character of the dissolute father, Richard Pride, "created" by Mr. Webster; and the remainder of the cast included Mr. James Fernandez as Monsieur Bernard, Mr. H. Proctor as Black Jack, Mr. F. W. Irish as Dicky Trotter, and Miss Clara Jecks as Minnie Grey. The last-named talented young lady subsequently acquitted herself to admiration as the leading character in "The Middy Ashore."

The Gaiety Theatre was crammed from the pit to far above the chandelier. I arrived just as the curtain was falling on Mr. Robert Soutar's venerable *lever de rideau* of "The Fast Coach," and found—albeit the pit, first and upper boxes, and gallery were densely crowded—the private boxes and stalls almost empty. Ah! I thought, "the Nobs" have left town in right earnest. They are away at Boulogne picking up "the common objects of the sea-shore" with Mr. J. L. Toole; they are yachting; they are catching salmon in Scandinavian fjords (where the salmon, I hear, are becoming extremely difficult to catch); they are yachting at Cowes or racing in Sussex, or overhauling their shooting gear in view of the coming and "grouseous" Twelfth. Not a bit of it. At half-past eight "the Nobs" (so called from the gold knobs on their canes) began to straggle in; and by nine the stalls were nearly full, and nearly all the private boxes occupied. The "novelty" of the evening was—well, Mr. Robert Reece's burlesque drama, in three acts—three acts, mind—of "The Forty Thieves." I think this exceptionally successful piece of absurdity should have a sub-title: say, "Mr. Hollingshead's Hesperides," or "The Punning Pactolus;" or, better than any, perhaps, "There's Money in It." There must have been a vast deal of money in "The Forty Thieves;" and I have very little doubt that a great deal more money will be found it, now that it has returned to the Gaiety with, if I mistake not, entirely new dresses; and so encouraging, the Gaiety management tells us, has been its success that three burlesque-dramas, each in three acts, one on the subject of "Whittington and his Cat," and another with "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp," as a peg to hang fun upon, are to be produced at this fortunate theatre.

"The Forty Thieves," as a play, puzzles me. It is scarcely, so far as its dialogue and "situations" go, a funny drama. The story, as set forth by Mr. Reece, seems to bear as much resemblance to the Seven Champions of Christendom, or the Decameron of Boccaccio, or the Contes de la Reine de Navarre, or the Gesta Romanorum, as it does to the intensely dramatic tale of Ali Baba, and the two score Robbers, as narrated in the Arabian Nights Entertainments; in short, were not Mr. Robert Reece a very clever gentleman, and had not his burlesque-drama long since received the indisputable stamp of public acceptance and applause, I should say that "The Forty Thieves" was an exceedingly dull, silly, and tedious production. It cannot, however, obviously, be anything of the kind, since a highly intelligent and cultivated audience greet it, from beginning to end, with thunderous applause. It bristles, indeed, with puns, sown as thickly as the larding of a *fricandeau de veau* with *spiculet* of bacon; and, on the principle of *cateris paribus*, I can scarcely more significantly illustrate the quality of these puns than by quoting the following paragraph from the *San Francisco News Letter*. Mr. Reece might find the ringing of the changes in "sausage" useful in his next burlesque drama:—

It is said that an intelligent dog, all of whose puppies had been taken away from her, picked up a piece of crape on the sidewalk, and, trotting off to the nearest butcher shop, hung it on the door. We never heard of or saw—well, sausage dog as this, and we never saw a beautiful photograph as can be obtained at Bradley and Ralofson's, on the corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets. No, indeed! we never sossidge fine pictures.

Sic itur ad astra. Such seems to be the way to attain success in burlesque drama writing.

It may be that a considerable portion of the enthusiasm of the thousands of "intelligent and cultivated persons" who have witnessed the performance of "The Forty Thieves" is due to the lively excellence of the vocal and instrumental music, as composed and arranged by the accomplished Herr Meyer Lutz; to the beauty and picturesqueness of the ballet, as directed by Mr. John D'Auban; to the efficiency of the stage management, as conducted by the experienced Mr. Robert Soutar, and especially to the equally charming and graceful singing and dancing of Miss Nellie Farren, Miss Kate Vaughan, Miss Connie Gilchrist, Mr. T. Squire, Mr. J. G. Taylor, and Mr. E. W. Royce, as Ganem, Morgiana, Abdalla, Cassim Baba, Ali Baba, and Hassarac, respectively. These incomparable drolls are the life and soul of the piece. They are all "on" together, with or without rhyme or reason, in nearly every scene. They "gag" unblushingly; there is no end to their horse-play and their tomfoolery, to their "cellar-flaps" and their "breakdowns;" and their "kicking up behind and before" is wonderful to behold, irresistible to the cachinnatory muscles. They should be called "Mr. Hollingshead's Funambules;" and I am seriously of opinion that if Miss Farren, Miss Vaughan, and Miss Gilchrist, Mr. Squire, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Royce were to take "George Barnwell" or "Manfred," or "The Stranger" just as they are, and without altering one line of the gloomy text of those mournful tragedies, they might with the aid of their romps, their jigs, and their ditties, their light heads and lighter heels, make the plays in question exorcisingly funny. In the second act of "The Forty Thieves" Mr. John D'Auban executed with wonderful grace and dexterity a "Dance Diabolique;" and a Miss C. Broughton, a young lady of the school-girl type in boy's clothes, performed, with her hair down and her feet in a kind of clogs, what purported to be a "Schottische Excentrique!" It was far too eccentric to be pleasing. I should advise the young lady to put her hair up and take her clogs—if clogs they be—off. In time she will dance very nicely.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

The close of the Italian Opera season has left a comparative void in London music—comparative, not positive, as music is still to some extent represented by the Promenade Concerts, which are being successfully carried on at Hengler's Cirque, under the direction of Mr. Weist Hill; and this (Saturday) evening Covent Garden Theatre is to open for concerts of a similar description. Mr. A. G. Crowe is the director and musical conductor of these, and his arrangements are on an extensive scale, including the engagement of a full orchestra, comprising many of our best instrumentalists, the list of solo vocalists including the following eminent names:—Mlle. Elly Warnots, Mrs. Osgood, Mesdames Patey, Sterling, and M. Cummings, Misses A. Marriott, C. Samuelli, M. Williams, J. Sherrington, M. Davies, and Damian; Messrs. B. McGuckin, F. Boyle, Abercrombie, W. Morgan, A. Oswald, B. Foote, T. Beale, and F. King, and Signor Foli. Among the solo instrumentalists will be Mr. Carrodus (violin), Miss B. Richards and Mr. R. Rickard (pianoforte), Mr. Radcliff (flute), Mr. Hughes (ophicleide), and Mr. H. Reynolds (cornet); other engagements being pending. The Floral Hall, adjoining the theatre, is to be used as a promenade and lounge, illuminated by electric light—smoking being allowed.

Her Majesty's Theatre opened on Saturday evening with a new series of performances by Haverly's Minstrels, the performers in this instance being stated to be genuine niggers from the Southern States; sixty in number, about a third of whom are females. The troupe contains some very good voices, among them being those of Mr. W. King, Mr. G. Bohee, Mr. J. A. Bland, and Mr. R. Little. The pieces given include specimens of the sentimental and the humorous class; the entertainment being altogether well calculated to amuse a miscellaneous audience. The interlude, entitled "Farm-Yard Frolics," gives occasion for the display of much drollery on the part of Mr. R. Mack; the scenes of Southern life and pastimes being a very characteristic portion of the entertainments.

Mr. Staniforth's Highgate Choral Concerts came to a close for this season on Thursday week with a performance of Mr. J. F. Burnett's "Building of the Ship." For next season Mr. Staniforth promises a repetition of the performance of Mr. Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch," and the revival of one of Handel's lesser-known oratorios.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Schonberg, one of our artists, has been awarded a gold medal of the first class for a painting at the Bucharest Art Exhibition.

On Monday the Dean of Canterbury opened a Loan Exhibition in the Foresters' Hall of that city. It is believed to be the largest and most valuable collection of its kind ever exposed to public view in Kent. The entries, which number nearly 600, include valuable contributions belonging to the Dean and Chapter, the residents and aristocracy of the county, supplemented by a collection of armour, lent by the Marquis of Conyngham. The exhibition remains open for a fortnight.

The remaining portion of the artistic property left by the late George Cruikshank was sold last week by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge. It comprised his original designs for the earlier stories of Charles Dickens, including "Oliver Twist," and for "Jack Sheppard" and "Guy Fawkes;" those which he published in the "Table Book" and the "Omnibus;" the series of drawings entitled "The Bottle," and a large number of steel and copper plates, engravings and etchings, besides water-colour drawings, and a collection of popular caricatures.

The Cardiff Art and Industrial Exhibition, comprising a very large number of valuable and rare paintings, sets of china, wares, &c., contributed from all parts of the kingdom, was opened yesterday week at the Drill Hall, by the Mayor, with the object of aiding the funds for furnishing and decorating a new Free Library, now being erected. The Mayor and Corporation went in procession from the Townhall to the Drill Hall. After the Bishop of Llandaff had offered prayer, the Mayor narrated the history of the undertaking, the building was declared open, and the National Anthem was rendered by a select choir of one hundred voices. In the evening there was a concert.

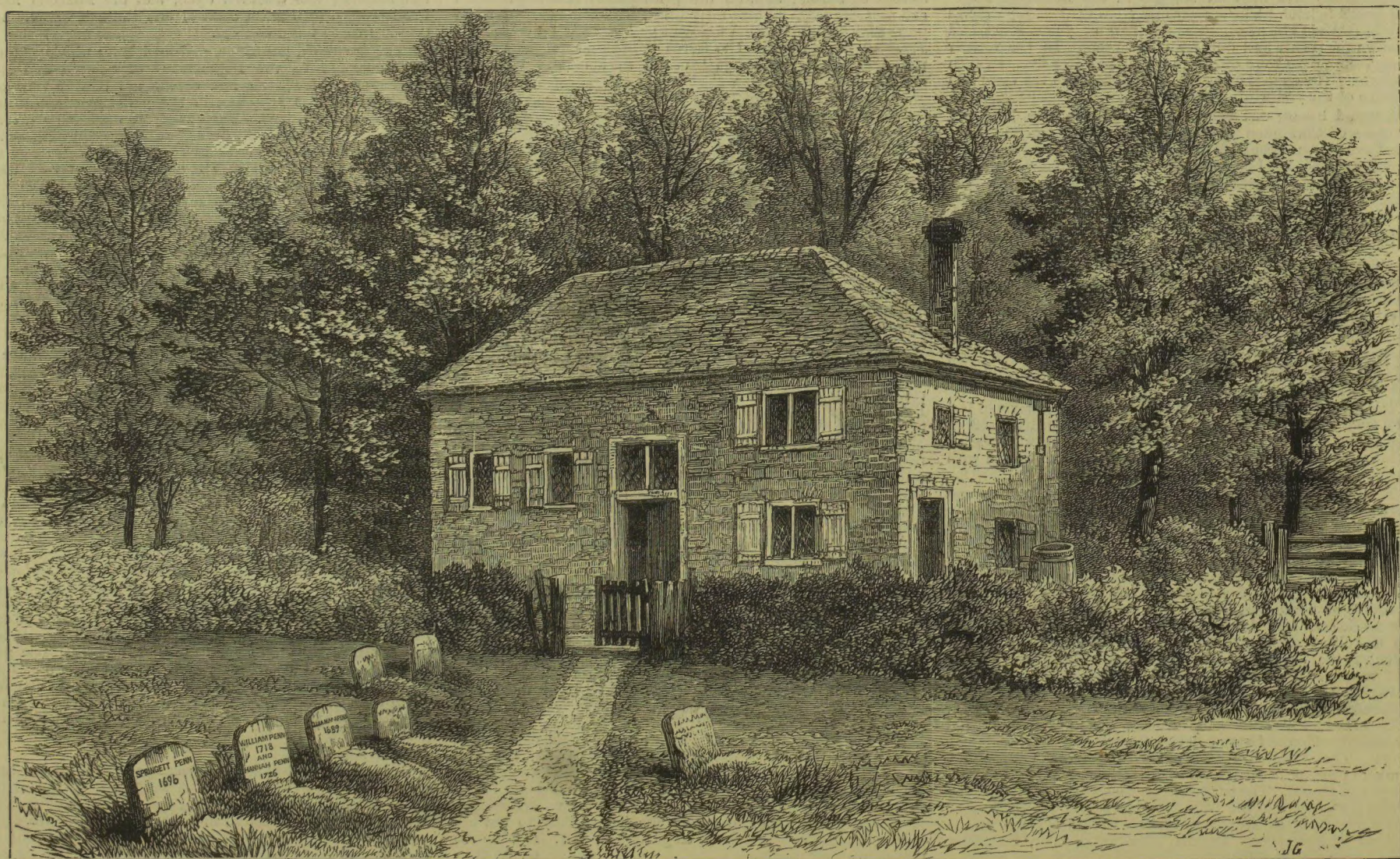
The drawings, paintings, and models for which prizes have been awarded by the Department of Science and Art to students in art schools and classes are now on view at the South Kensington Museum, in the galleries overlooking the Horticultural Gardens. The quality of the student-work this year is high. Mr. W. A. Breakspere's oil-painting of figure from the nude, Mr. Alfred Hitchens's chalk drawing of figure from the nude, and Mr. Herbert Smith's design for a cathedral, have obtained gold medals. Mr. Alfred Drury also wins a (South Kensington) gold medal for a modelled figure from the life. Among the silver medallists, Mr. Mark Rogers ranks high with a caryatid for mantelshelf, and Miss Constance L. Anson with a chalk drawing of a figure from the nude. Several lady students take medals of gold, silver, and bronze. Miss Surenne has won a gold medal for a chalk drawing of a figure from the antique, and Miss Joyce a like reward for a design for pillow-lace. The exhibition is particularly strong in examples of design applied to decorative purposes.

The Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery have submitted their annual report to the Lords Commissioners, and it was published on Saturday among the Parliamentary papers. Since the publication of the last report a vacancy on the board, created by the death of Lord Beaconsfield, has been filled up by the appointment of Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P. The donations number five, and include a pen-and-ink sketch of Colin Campbell, Field Marshal Lord Clyde, by Sir F. Grant; busts of Thackeray and Lord Bexley; and half-length figures of Dr. Samuel Johnson and Sarah Siddons. The purchases are eight in number, and include portraits of the Duke of Cumberland; the Consort of Charles II.; Queen Anne presiding at a Court ceremonial; Admiral Hood; John Gay; the Rev. Conyers Middleton, D.D.; Samuel Lover; and Sir Richard Rainsford. Fourteen engraved portraits of historical interest have also been purchased, the lowest price, 15s., having been paid for one of Dr. Isaac Watts. Thirty-eight portraits had during the year been protected by glass. Donations of twenty letters in autograph had been received during the year. The gallery had been visited by 76,109 people in the twelve months, and by 786,622 persons during the last eleven years. In concluding the report it is mentioned that the catalogue has at length been issued at one shilling; and supplementary pages will be issued periodically.

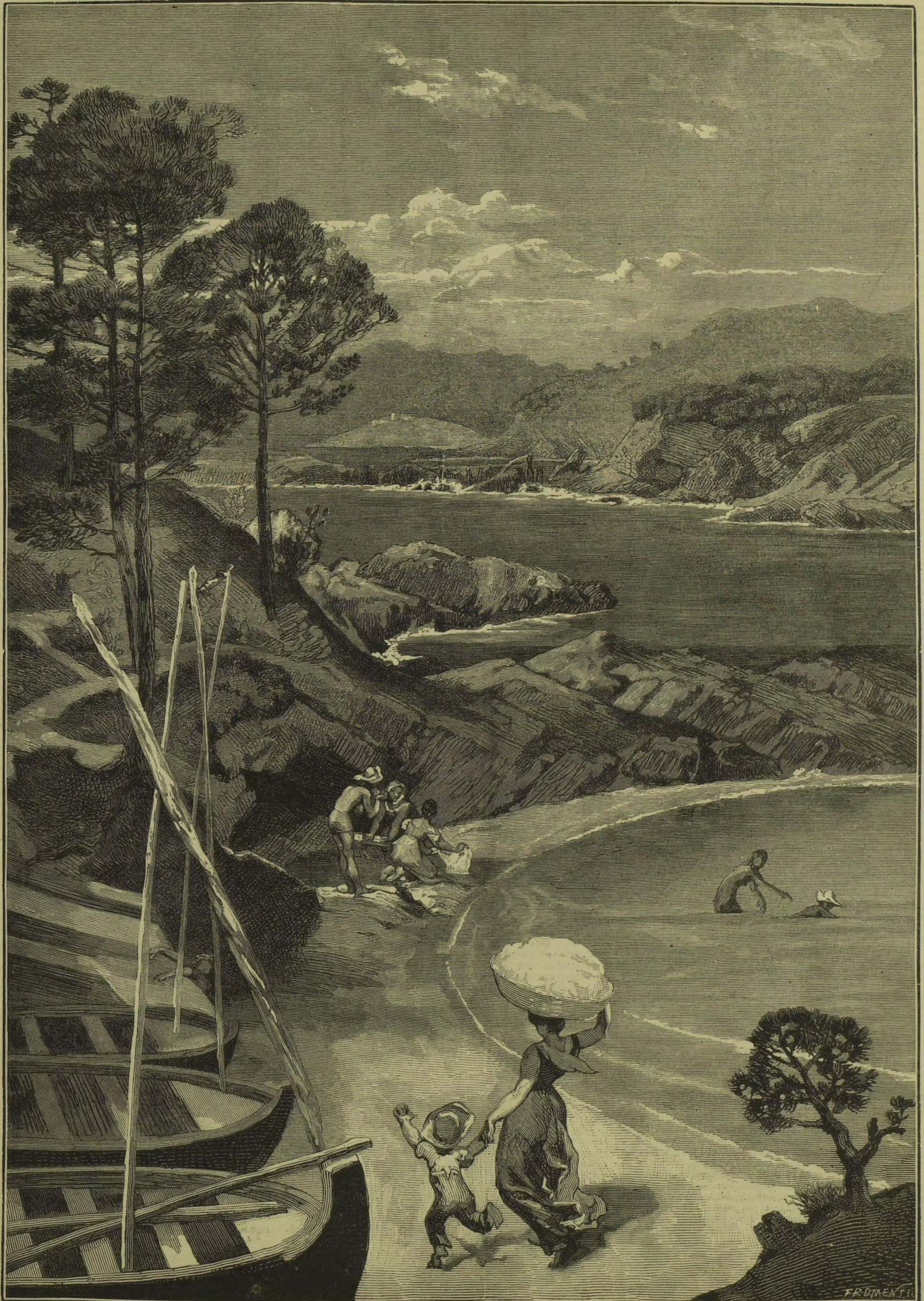
It is ascertained that ten fishing-boats and fifty-eight men were lost during the gale which lately visited the Shetland Isles. One crew of old men appears to have had an almost miraculous escape, and two of them, each more than eighty years of age, were out in the gale of 1832 for five days. Mr. Fielding, of Manchester, has given £500 to the relief fund.



THE REV. GEORGE OSBORN, D.D., PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—SEE PAGE 126.



THE GRAVE OF WILLIAM PENN AT JORDANS, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—SEE PAGE 126.



BY THE SEA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

PRESIDENT OF WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

A portrait of the Rev. George Osborn, D.D., President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference for this year, is presented on another page, from a photograph by Messrs. Appleton and Co., of Bradford. It seldom happens to any President to be elected by so very large a majority as that which placed Dr. Osborn in the chair. He evidently enjoys the confidence of his brethren as to his fitness for the highest post in their connexion.

Dr. Osborn was born in Rochester in the year 1808, and educated at a large school at Brompton, kept by Dr. Hulet. His parents were Wesleyans, and he himself became a member of the society very early in life. In the year 1829 he entered the Wesleyan ministry, and was appointed to the Brighton circuit, where he laboured successfully for two years. His rise in Methodism was very rapid; he took some of the most important appointments that the Conference had to give, and was conspicuous as a debater very early in life. London, Manchester, and Liverpool were favoured with the advantage of his services. Although a thorough Methodist, he is very Catholic in his sentiments and beliefs. He is known to be friendly with ministers of all evangelical denominations, and was one of the first founders of the Evangelical Alliance.

In 1851 Dr. Osborn was appointed one of the foreign missionary secretaries, and remained in that office for seventeen years. The jubilee of the Wesleyan foreign missions was in the year 1863, and in the same year Dr. Osborn was elected President of the Conference, and rendered great service to the cause of missions by his able advocacy in most of the principal towns of England. On the retirement of the Rev. Thomas Jackson from the Divinity Chair of the Richmond College, Dr. Osborn was elected to it, and still holds that office.

Dr. Osborn is an able expository preacher, and his style is a "well of English undefiled," and is frequently lighted up with great felicity of illustration. His knowledge of John Wesley and his writings is marvellous, and he is more fitted than any other Wesleyan minister to write on the study of John Wesley's writings, as he has been requested to do by the Conference. A resolution to that effect was moved by the Rev. H. W. Holland, who, in moving it, observed that no living Wesleyan minister in either hemisphere was better able to expound and set forth the spiritual life produced and fostered by the theology of John Wesley, and the working of those institutions which were ordained for its culture.

WILLIAM PENN'S GRAVE.

A correspondence has recently been published concerning the proposal to remove the body of William Penn from England to America, where it would be re-interred with public honours by the authorities of the State of Pennsylvania. The history of the foundation of that State, as a colony of England, by the eminent Quaker teacher and reformer, under a Royal grant from King Charles II. 200 years ago, is known to all the world. It is fully related in the late Mr. Hepworth Dixon's biography of William Penn, and in the preceding work upon that subject by Clarkson, which was re-edited by the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, and to which Mr. Forster added a complete refutation of the erroneous imputations upon Penn's character that had appeared in Lord Macaulay's "History of England." It was in the autumn of 1682 that Penn first went out to America, where he made an equitable treaty with the tribes of Indians on the Delaware river, and purchased a site for the city of Philadelphia, at the confluence of that river with the Schuylkill. He stayed about two years, organising the new English settlement, the growth of which, by fresh emigration from this country, and from Holland and Germany, where the Quakers had large connections, was rapid and thriving in the next twenty years. In 1699 William Penn again went out there, with his wife and family, but came back in 1701. He died in July, 1718, at his country house, Ruscombe, near Twyford; and the proprietary right of government in Pennsylvania, with the territorial lordship and quit-rents enjoyed by his family, was afterwards purchased by the local commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The late Mr. John Penn, of Greenwich, the eminent designer and manufacturer of marine steam-engines, was the last of William Penn's lineal descendants bearing that illustrious name.

We have to thank a Correspondent, Mr. Henry Liggins, of 3, Ladbroke-square, Notting-hill, for an interesting communication upon this subject, with sketches lately taken by him of the quiet little rustic graveyard and old Quaker meeting-house at Jordans, near the village of Chalfont St. Giles, in Buckinghamshire, about twenty-four miles from London. This was the burial-place of William Penn, and of some other early members of the Society of Friends or Quakers. Our correspondent admires the secluded beauty of this sylvan spot, on the edge of the noble Wilton Park, in which are to be seen some of the finest trees in the kingdom, and which was for generations the home of the Du Pré family. The burial-ground of the Society of Friends was purchased in 1671; the meeting-house was built in 1687 or 1688, and was then by deed named Jordans. In 1748 a little more land was added to the graveyard, given by Samuel Vandervaal, and used as his burial-place, which to this day remains separated from the rest by a row of trees. The Friends' Meeting House is a plain red brick building, with tiled roof and lattice windows, and with the frames, shutters, and doors painted white. The interior is of the plainest deal wood, unpainted. The graveyard is a parallelogram, rather large for a country place, perhaps over half an acre; and many a mouldering heap is visible; but the only memorial-stones are a few of modern date, all alike, not a dozen in number, marking the last resting-place of the Penn family. They bear the names of two children of William Penn; namely, of Letitia Penn, and Springett Penn (1696), Gulielma Maria Penn (1689), Maria Pennington (1682), and Joseph Rule (1765); and also, on another stone, of the same shape and size of the above, about two feet high, "William Penn, 1718, and Hannah Penn, 1726." She was the second wife of William Penn, whom he married in 1696. His first wife, Gulielma Maria, daughter of Sir William Springett, died in 1689. The Society of Friends have, for some time past, ceased to hold regular meetings for religious worship at Jordans; but that place is annually visited by numbers of those Friends, from all parts of England, who attend their Yearly Meeting in Bishopsgate-street, London, in the latter days of "the Fifth Month," which we call May. The trustees of the Jordans graveyard have positively declined to allow the removal of William Penn's body to America; and we are disposed entirely to commend their resolution, not only upon the ground of religious propriety, but regarding it as a matter of national interest to our own country. Penn's life and example, as a consistent English champion of civil and religious liberty—for Macaulay's blunders, in mistaking other persons of the same name for this eminent man, have been fully exposed—should always be cherished by his own countrymen, who would be unwilling to part with his mortal remains, even to the "Keystone State" of the Great English American Republic, where his principles are zealously upheld by a respectable portion of the citizens of Pennsylvania.

"BY THE SEA."

It is not the majestic expanse of heaving waters, and the vast circle of the far horizon, where the blue of the distant sea meets the different azure of a summer noonday sky, that we behold in this picture of marine delights. The scene here represented, which may have been found by the Artist at some nameless secluded watering-place on the Mediterranean coasts, is that of a rocky cove, just outside the mouth of a narrow and winding inlet, where the stone-pine grows on the cliffs above, and we see an old fort or castle in the background, guarding the passage into a mountainous land. Women and children have come to this sequestered retreat for the purpose of bathing, and one damsel brings a basket full of linen towels, or a change of garments, to serve their need. It reminds us of Nausicaa and her maidens, in the "Odyssey," for the classic antique seems to come nearer, in such open-air bathing experiences, apart from the elaborate arrangements of fashionable seaside resorts, than in most other transactions of modern life. The Italian cut and rig of the fishing-boats drawn up on the beach will not escape remark, as leading us to conjecture that the scene might possibly be identified with some place on the Calabrian or Sicilian shores. So much the nearer to the primitive heroic age of Homer's immortal romance.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Burn, W. J., Curate of Jarro, to be Incumbent of St. Peter's, Jarro. Dabney, John, Rector of Catsfield, Sussex; Vicar of Winkfield, Berks. Davies, J., Rector of Street, near Brighton. Enghelhart, George Herbert, Vicar of Chute Forest, Wilts. Fitzpatrick, N. Richard, Vicar of Woodford Wells, Essex. Harris, Stanford, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Huddersdon, near Darwen. Jeffrey, Samuel, Assistant-Inspector of Religious Instruction for the Diocese of Durham. Rooke, Thomas, Chaplain of St. George's Hospital, London; Vicar of Feckenham. Salmon, Frank, Rector of Langton Long, Blandford, Dorset. Selater, Francis Sanderson, Perpetual Curate and Titular Vicar of St. Anne's, Drogheda, Bucks. Sharpe, William Robert, Curate of Harpsden; Rector of Westwell, Oxon. Sharrock, J. A., Curate in Sole Charge of Holy Trinity, Stockton-on-Tees. White, Francis de Lacy, Perpetual Curate and Titular Vicar of Penny Stratford, Bucks.—*Guardian*.

The Rev. Dr. Liddon will preach in St Paul's Cathedral on Sunday afternoons of the present month, he being the Canon in residence for August.

The Bishop of London on Saturday consecrated a new church in Highbury Vale. It is dedicated to St. John, and will seat about 820 persons.

The last service at the Temple Church prior to the long vacation will take place next Sunday, Aug. 7, after which date the church will remain closed until Sunday, Oct. 2, when the services will be resumed.

In response to an appeal put forth by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield on behalf of the West Front Restoration Fund, Mr. George Henry Strutt, of Bridge Hill, Derbyshire, promises £500; the Dean, £300; Canon Lonsdale and Colonel Dyot, £100 each; and Archdeacon Iles, £50.

The Bishop of Truro on Wednesday week reopened the Church of St. Breoke, Cornwall, after restoration, Lady Molesworth and other landowners having contributed liberally; and on Thursday his Lordship consecrated a new church at Delabole, built over the quarry mines.

Yesterday week the Archbishop of Canterbury and family entertained 900 of the poor of Lambeth. The guests first met in St. Mary's parish church to hear an address by the Archbishop's domestic chaplain, the Rev. R. T. Davidson. Among the crowded congregation were 200 mothers with babies in their arms. Tea was provided in the library, which was filled three times over. At eight o'clock the evening hymn was sung, and his Grace gave his blessing.

The Bishop of St. David's consecrated the new church at Brynammon on the 15th ult., which has been erected for the 200 Dissenters who about two years ago joined the Established Church, together with their minister, who was subsequently ordained. The church, which will comfortably hold 300 persons, is a well-proportioned structure, and has cost only £1250. Mr. E. H. Lingen Barker, of Hereford, was the architect; and Messrs. Balcombe and Price, of Pembroke Dock, were the contractors.

A meeting of the board of management of the Bishop of London's Fund was held at the office, 46A, Pall-mall, last week, the Bishop of London in the chair. The report of the executive committee stated that the amount of new money received since the last meeting of the board on May 24 had been £5657. Grants had been made—for missionary clergy, £1420; for lay agents, £1647; for schools, £240; for mission buildings, £2594; and for churches, £2737; leaving available for future grants—for living agents, £2506; and for material objects, £1346. A grant of £800 for a new church, and one of £100 additional for a mission chapel, had been made out of her Majesty's Gift, leaving £303 available for future grants. The amount of collections in churches has been £4958 from 263 churches, an increase of £687 on the amount received from the same churches, and of £162 on the sum received at the same time last year.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

At the resumed Conference at Liverpool on Wednesday week the numerical returns were presented, which showed that the total membership in the Wesleyan Methodist districts in Great Britain at the present time is 380,956, with over 30,000 on trial for church membership, and upwards of 20,000 young persons in junior society classes. The net increase of the year is 4278. A resolution was adopted congratulating the New Testament Revisers on the completion of their work.

The Session was suspended on the morning of Thursday week on account of the ordination services held in Wesleyan Chapel and Trinity Chapel. About sixty young men were ordained, all of them having previously laboured as local preachers, and satisfactorily passed the quarterly meeting of their own circuits. After the ceremony the Sacrament was partaken of by the newly-ordained ministers. The session of the Conference resumed at four o'clock, when the consideration of the report of the stationing committee was taken up.

Yesterday week forty-four ministers, including the president, secretary, and nine ex-presidents, were elected to represent Wesleyan Methodism in the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, which is to be held in City-road Chapel, in September next. At the evening session a protracted debate took place on a report on the revision of the Book of Offices, in which Dr. Rigg, Dr. Pope, and others took part.

The Bishop of Liverpool yesterday week invited the President of the Wesleyan Conference, together with the ex-President, Dr. Rigg, and a few others, to meet a number of clergymen at the Palace. The meeting was of a purely friendly character. The Bishop, in a few hearty words, expressed the pleasure it gave him to welcome the President of the Wesleyan Conference and his brethren. He spoke of his grandfather's association with John Wesley, and the

influence which his teaching had exerted on his own life, and expressed his joy at the great work which Wesleyan Methodism had accomplished.

Saturday being the last day of the Pastoral Conference, a large amount of miscellaneous matters were rapidly got through, including the report of the committee on memorials and suggestions from districts and circuits, official appointments, the number of ministers to attend the next annual conference. At six o'clock the journal was signed in presence of a large number of ministers and others, and the conference closed.

On Monday the Conference, in its representative session, consisting of 240 ministers and 240 laymen, elected by the recent May district meetings, assembled, and will be in session during the week. The President, the Rev. Dr. Osborn, in a brief inaugural address, anticipated a happy session, and hoped that they would carry back to their circuits increased spiritual power. Forty-three prominent laymen, including the Lord Mayor of London, were elected as representatives to the approaching Ecumenical Methodist Conference in London. Home mission affairs occupied the greater part of the session.

The Conference in its representative session resumed business on Tuesday, when chapel affairs passed under review. Official sanction has been given for 320 new erections and enlargements, at an estimated outlay of £260,000, affording additional accommodation for 20,000 persons.

Business was resumed on Wednesday morning. The Rev. Frederick Greeves presented the report of the Metropolitan Chapels Building Fund, which gave a summary of work done during the past year. A resolution was adopted expressive of the satisfaction of the Conference that eleven commodious chapels have been begun in the Metropolis during the year, this being the largest number recorded for any one year since the establishment of the fund. The Conference recorded with deep sorrow the loss the Wesleyan Connexion has sustained in the death of Sir Francis Lyceat.

PRIZE DAYS AT COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

Speech Day at Christ's Hospital was celebrated on Wednesday week, when the prizes were distributed by the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress. The usual orations were delivered, in one of them reference being made to the proposed removal of the college from London, which was stated to be inevitable. Reference was also made in a prize poem to the death of Dean Stanley.—The Bishop of Manchester distributed the prizes at the Manchester Grammar School on Wednesday, and in a speech of considerable length congratulated the people of Manchester on the high quality of the education given at the school, and spoke of the great advantage of the physical training afforded by the gymnasium. Lord Leigh on Wednesday distributed the prizes at Leamington College. The Senior Scholarship was gained by Holland, and the Junior by Wood; Holland also took the Jephson Medal. Mr. Mundella presided on Wednesday at the fifth annual meeting of the Westminster Teachers' Association, at the offices of the National Society, Broad-sansbury. The right hon. gentleman said he was glad to find that there was an institution for promoting the successful education of the pupil-teachers of the schools in Westminster. There were 36,000 pupil-teachers in England and Wales; and surely there could be nothing of greater importance than that of taking interest in the welfare of those teachers. He could conceive no class of the community that could have so much to do with fashioning the mind, habits, and characters of English men and women of the next generation than these 36,000 pupil-teachers. What they were, in their demeanour, in their character, and in their lives, that the children of the generation would be. In concluding, Mr. Mundella eulogised the labours of the late Lord Hatherley. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Mundella; Baroness Burdett-Coutts arriving just afterwards, having been detained by another engagement. The report was a very satisfactory one.

Lord Cranbrook distributed the prizes to the successful pupils of Denston College, Staffordshire, on Thursday week, and spoke at length on the importance of religious education. Mr. Mundella, M.P., distributed the prizes at the Middle-Class Schools' Corporation in Cowper-street, City-road, taking occasion to commend the excellence of that system of instruction, and, at the same time, expressing the heartiest wishes for its extension. Speaking at the distribution of prizes to the pupils attending Tettenhall College, Wolverhampton, Mr. A. Illingworth, M.P. for Bradford, said it was a new feature of modern times that those who did not belong to the Established Church had determined to do something to further the cause of middle-class education, of which Tettenhall College was an example. Prize day was held on Thursday at the Bristol Grammar School, which has at present 400 boys. The Mayor, who presided, said there were three great university distinctions at Oxford—the Senior and Junior Mathematical and the Lady Herschel Astronomy prizes.

Yesterday week the Archbishop of Canterbury was present at a speech-day celebration at the Whitgift School, Croydon. The Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M.P. for the Isle of Wight, presented the prizes to the successful students of the Newport Grammar School. Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key presided at the annual distribution of exhibitions and prizes to the successful pupils of Archbishop Tenison's School. The annual distribution of prizes to pupils attending the City of London Schools took place in the theatre of the institution. The Lord Mayor presided. The annual distribution of the prizes to the successful students of the Middle-Class Girls' School, Houghton-street, took place, under the presidency of the Bishop of London. Speech-Day at the Bedford Modern School was celebrated in the new Corn Exchange. The Head Master, the Rev. R. B. Poole, B.D., read a long list of honours gained during the year at Oxford University and elsewhere.

Lord Houghton presided at the distribution of prizes at Dulwich College last Saturday, and commended the attention given to the cultivation of the dramatic art. The annual distribution of prizes at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Sevenoaks, was held under the presidency of Earl Amherst, chairman of the governors. At a distribution of prizes for Cambridge local examinations at Worcester—Lord Alwyne Compton, Dean of Worcester, in the chair—Sir R. Temple, in making the presentation, spoke of the progress of education.

The annual election from Winchester to scholarships at New College, Oxford, took place in favour of the following gentlemen:—A. H. Cruikshank, L. J. M. Bebb, R. H. Whitcombe, M. Fort, A. C. Headlam, and G. S. S. Vidal. The scholarships are of the annual value of £80, with tuition free, and tenable for five years.

At Wellington College the Wellesley Scholarship has been awarded to D. N. Pollock, the Exhibition (modern school) to J. P. Ducane. The two vacancies on the Board of Governors caused by the deaths of the Earl of Beaconsfield and Lord Hampton have been filled by the election of Colonel the Right Hon. F. Stanley, M.P., and the Principal of Jesus, Oxford.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The periodical Bradlaugh infliction has come, and given a flicker of excitement into the Palace of Westminster and its precincts. But with the prompt extinguishing—for the present—of that unconventional light from Northampton, Parliamentary life has grown unutterably wearisome. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, to pick out two only of her Majesty's Ministers, look sadly sallow, and in need, the one of the fresh air and repose of Hawarden, the other of the invigorating recreation of fishing, to which he is partial.

Yet the members of the Government, at least, will have to tarry still a few days longer at St. Stephen's. Noble Lords and hon. members unshackled by the responsibility of office *in esse* or *in posse* can be off to the Moors, and be up with the grouse on the Twelfth. Ministers and leaders of the Opposition have no such luck. They must perforce wait till the chief Ministerial measure of the year is passed into law.

Mr. Gladstone distinguished himself on the night the Irish Land Bill was read the third time in the House of Commons as much as he had done throughout the close and prolonged fight in Committee. Quickness and pungency of retort worthy the high master of the art of irony Parliament has lost this year were displayed by the Premier when he quietly brushed aside Lord Randolph Churchill's personal and aired criticism with the remark that, "There are in creation small animals whose office it is to bite and who are able to produce a sense of irritation on the part of the person bitten. There are, also, other small animals whose office it is to bite, but whose victim is left unconscious that he has been bitten." The effect of the speech of the noble Lord reminds me of the second rather than the first class of these small animals." Whilst Mr. Gibson, Lord Elcho, Mr. Warton, and others joined Lord R. Churchill in condemning the bill as having a revolutionary origin, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Mitchell Henry, and Mr. Cowen maintained the people of Ireland would be grateful for the measure; and it was left to Mr. Healy to ungraciously express the ingratitude of the irreconcilable section of the Irish Home Rulers. But in the end the bill was read the third time, and passed by 220 votes against 14; and Mr. Gladstone was again and again vociferously cheered by the Ministerialists in token of their admiration of the unflinching tact, great resource, and mastery of the intricate details of the complicated and novel measure, exhibited in such a remarkable degree by the Prime Minister.

Read the first time in the House of Lords the night it left the Commons, the Irish Land Bill was sharply dissected before it was read the second time. Many a peccadillo graced the galleries on Monday; and the gathering of Conservative leaders was particularly strong; but Earl Granville was conspicuous by his absence from the Ministerial bench, being detained at home by his old enemy, the gout. To Lord Carlingford, the Duke of Argyll's successor in the Cabinet, fell the lot of moving the second reading. Little was done by the noble Lord to illuminate the oft-repeated tale of Ireland's agricultural distress, and the Ministerial cure for it. Indeed, his tone was apologetic, though he earnestly maintained that the granting of security of tenure by means of this bill, together with protection against undue increase of rent, were reforms absolutely needed by the necessities of Ireland. The Marquis of Salisbury was characteristically effective as leader of the Opposition. The noble Marquis trenchantly said that by virtue of this measure "The tenants all over Ireland are to be authorised to sell for money that which they never bought." This point told, as did the reading of extracts from the speeches of Mr. Chichester Fortescue and Sir Roundell Palmer adverse to the extension of the Ulster custom to the whole of Ireland, and the citation of the opinion of M. Gambetta's organ, *La République Française* that the Land Bill meant "Socialism." His Lordship, nevertheless, advanced reasons why it would be expedient not to oppose the second reading, but to amend the bill in Committee. Lord O'Hagan answered that the passing of the measure "would remove a secret scourge and make Irishmen loyal and happy;" which the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Marquis of Waterford, among others, directly disputed. The impartial criticism of a candid friend (which able politicians not un seldom adopt before their tongues are tied by office) came from the Earl of Dunraven. Lord Lytton was ambitiously rhetorical, as usual, in heaping up polished invective against the bill. Late as the hour was when Earl Spencer rose, the noble Earl, whose experience as a former Lord Lieutenant enabled him to speak with authority and weight, contributed a thoughtful speech to the debate; the thread of which the Duke of Argyll resumed on Tuesday with a stinging attack on the Ministry from which he had seceded in consequence of the introduction of this very measure. His Grace, whose fault, perhaps, is the possession of too strong a political backbone, elicited Opposition cheers and laughter by comparing his late colleagues to jelly fish. The hostility of the noble Duke was, in fact, more uncompromising than that of Lord Salisbury. The Duke of Marlborough pronounced with equal strength against the bill; which was mildly defended by Lord Powerscourt, Earl Fortescue, and Lord Waverley. In an ably reasoned and statesman-like speech, the Lord Chancellor maintained that the exceptional circumstances of Ireland justified the introduction of the Land Bill. Lord Selborne made a good hit in replying to the alarmist allusions to the possible application of the same principle to England by saying:—"For myself, in the last few years I should have been exceedingly delighted to hear that a fair rent had been fixed upon my land by an independent and competent tribunal, and that the tenantry had been fastened to the land, at all events for fifteen years." Not a few will feel disposed to agree with the Lord Chancellor on this point in these days of wholesale remissions of ten and twenty per cent on the rent of agricultural holdings in this country. The noble Lord lifted the debate to a higher sphere when he asserted that the interests of landlord and tenant were identical, and that the bill would prove mutually beneficial to them. Confining himself to the landlord's point of view, Earl Cairns had no difficulty in answering Lord Carlingford rather than Lord Selborne, whose comprehensive exposition deserves to be carefully read. Lord Kimberley having added a few words, the bill was in the small hours read the second time without division, the Conservative Party reserving practical opposition for the Committee.

Mr. Bradlaugh on Wednesday morning, a little before noon, paid his threatened visit to the inner lobby of the House of Commons, with the avowed intention of reasserting his right on the floor of the House to sit as junior member for Northampton. The Speaker, in accordance with the resolution of May 10 authorising the Serjeant-at-Arms to remove Mr. Bradlaugh from the House "until he engaged not further to disturb the proceedings," had instructed Superintendent Denning to guard all approaches well with police constables, who were stationed in strong force in the lobby. When the right hon. gentleman had taken the chair, the heterodox member for Northampton attempted to pass through the door into the House. But the Deputy-Serjeant informed Mr. Bradlaugh he had orders not to allow him to pass in. Resistance being thereupon offered by "the extraneous member" (as Mr. Gladstone called him in the debate that followed), the Deputy-Serjeant, a slight man compared with his prisoner, seized him, and, with the aid of several policemen, conducted him outside Westminster Hall. There, manifestly the worse for the expulsion, with torn coat-tails and visibly agitated, Mr. Bradlaugh posed as a martyr, to the admiration of his admirers, most of whom, however, were assembled outside Palace-yard, and signified their sympathy by rounds of cheers.

The scene in the House meantime did not lack dramatic effect. The cheers outside stole in through an open window, and added point to Mr. Labouchere's brief speech, made with the best of temper, and with a judicious calmness admirably suited to the introduction of a motion to which the majority had a strong antipathy. The gist of the admitted member for Northampton's resolution was that the decision of the House on May 10 did not give Captain Gossett authority to remove Mr. Bradlaugh from the precincts of the House, and that the Serjeant-at-Arms had therefore exceeded his duty. Mr. Ashton Dilke seconded this motion. The Speaker having, in an unusually firm voice, intimated that he had merely carried into effect the order of the House, Mr. Gladstone and Sir Stafford Northcote followed with an emphatic approval of what the right hon. gentleman had done. But Sir Wilfrid Lawson, amid many cheers, protested that the resolution of May 10 was illegal, and ought to be rescinded, and wished to move an amendment to that effect, which the Speaker declared to be irrelevant. Mr. Joseph Cowen aptly asked the Premier to promise that the Affirmation Bill should be introduced next Session. Mr. Bright, who spoke under the influence of strong feeling, informed the House that he had heard Mr. Bradlaugh, after being dragged outside, was in a fainting condition; and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster was putting it to the House whether it was right for a duly-elected member to be subjected to this indignity, when the Speaker interrupted the right hon. gentleman with the remark that it was "the conduct of the Chair, and not the conduct of Mr. Bradlaugh" that was before the House. Mr. Bright acknowledged that Mr. Speaker was "technically" right; but appealed to the House to reconsider the question. Whilst Lord John Manners and other minor lights loftily declined to adopt this reasonable course, Mr. Broadhurst and Mr. Burt, the respected working men members, and Mr. H. B. Samuelson seasonably reminded the House of the growing sympathy outdoors with Mr. Bradlaugh on the part of many who had an aversion to his peculiar views on certain questions. To Sir Henry Holland was it left, however, to embody the general sense of the House in an amendment directly approving the course adopted by the Speaker; and, Mr. Labouchere's resolution having been negatived by 121 to 7 votes, Sir Henry Holland's amendment was agreed to as substantive motion.

Mr. Bradlaugh, upon learning the result of the division, made an attempt to re-enter Westminster Hall, but was resisted by Superintendent Denning, against whom Mr. Bradlaugh forthwith applied at Westminster Police Court for a summons on the grounds of illegal assault beyond the precincts of the House. But the ejected member for Northampton was told to apply again on Friday. We shall soon have had enough of Mr. Bradlaugh.

THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.

Some account of the arrangements for the proceedings of this Congress is given with the memoir of Sir James Paget, the President, whose portrait appears on another page of this number of our Journal. The opening meeting was held on Wednesday morning in St. James's Hall, the Prince of Wales, as patron of the Congress, being one of those present. The chair was taken, in the first instance, by Sir William Jenner, President of the Royal College of Physicians, until, the officers of the Congress having been duly appointed, Sir James Paget took the chair as President of the Congress. Turning to his Royal Highness, he presented him with the commemorative medal. The Prince said he gladly complied with the request to become patron of the Congress, with the conviction that few things could tend more to the welfare of mankind. The varieties of climate and of national habits of social life must give the practitioners of each nation advantages in acquiring knowledge which they would communicate to those of other countries when they met in Congress. He was glad to see so much scope given to the discussion of questions of public health, the care of the sick in hospital, the houses of the poor, and the welfare of the Army and Navy. That crowded hall testified already to the success of the Congress, which had united an unequalled number of medical men. The warm reception the proposal had met with abroad was a proof of the good feeling of the profession. He sincerely congratulated the reception committee on their complete success. In concluding, the Prince paid a high compliment to Dr. William MacCormac, the general secretary. His Royal Highness then declared the Congress open, and Sir James Paget proceeded to deliver his inaugural address. The discussions are to be conducted in fifteen sections, comprising anatomy, physiology, pathology, medicine, and surgery. The sections are presided over by eminent members of the profession, amongst them Sir William Gull, who presides over the section devoted to medicine; Professor Erasmus Wilson that for diseases of the skin; and Surgeon-General Professor Thomas Longmore over that of military surgery and medicine.

Our portrait of Sir James Paget, Bart., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and of the International Medical Congress in London, opened by the Prince of Wales on Wednesday last, is copied from a photograph by Mr. J. Jerrard, taken at Claudet's Photographic Studio, Regent-street.

THE BRITISH AND INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICES.

The following is a list of surgeons on probation in the Medical Department of the British Army who were successful at both the London and Netley examinations: A. M. Davies, H. W. Hubbard, P. C. C. Fitzsimon, T. E. Noding, J. R. Yourdi, J. C. Culling, R. I. D. Hackett, R. T. M'Geagh, G. T. Trewman, H. H. Johnston, E. M. Wilson, E. J. E. Risk, J. D. Davies, W. C. Birrell, M. Dundon, T. R. Lingard, C. W. S. Magrath, A. V. Lane, J. W. Beatty, G. E. Weston, G. H. Younge, W. G. Clements, W. Babbie, R. F. O'Brien, C. W. Thiele, T. P. Nichols, T. Cox, J. M'Laughlin, R. Fowler, S. H. Creagh, F. J. Lambkin, W. L. Reade, H. J. Peard, G. S. O'Grady, S. J. Rennie, J. Carmichael, E. D. Farmer, G. W. B. Creagh, F. T. Wilkinson, and J. Semple.

The following is a list of candidates for commissions as surgeons in her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at both the London and Netley examinations:—H. T. Griffiths (gained the Herbert Prize and Martin Memorial Gold Medal); A. Milne (gained the Parkes Memorial Bronze Medal); F. D. Cesar Hawkins, J. A. Cunningham, A. G. E. Newland, H. C. Hudson, R. J. Baker, A. Silcock, P.

Mullane, J. W. Rodgers, W. A. Corkery, R. G. Cooper, M. B. Braganza, A. T. L. Patch, J. F. MacLaren, S. T. Avetoom, H. W. Stevenson, R. Ross, C. Adams, E. R. Da Costa, J. K. Kanga, and A. J. O'Hara.

HOME NEWS.

The Inland Revenue Office have announced that two half-penny postage stamps cannot be used as a receipt stamp.

The annual meeting of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers began in Newcastle-on-Tyne on Tuesday.

After having been dropped for several years, the Godiva procession was revived on Monday in Coventry.

At the conference of the Bible Christian Connexion at Newport on Tuesday it was decided to hold the next year's conference at Plymouth.

The two-days' sale of the domestic effects of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, at his residence, Curzon-street, Mayfair, last week realised about £2100.

At a meeting of the Aberdeen Town Council on Monday afternoon it was unanimously resolved to invite the British Association to hold its meeting in that city in 1883.

The forty-eighth annual meeting of the High Court of Foresters opened its sittings at Northampton on Monday, under the presidency of High Chief Ranger Bridgewater.

Mr. J. E. Bingham, of the firm of Messrs. Walker and Hall, silver and electro platers, was on Tuesday elected the Master Cutler at Sheffield.

The Archaeological Institute at Bedford was brought to a conclusion last Saturday, after a most successful week, in which the fine weather largely contributed to the pleasant result.

The Rev. Kenelm H. Smith, of Ely, has been appointed by the Society of Antiquaries of London local secretary and correspondent for Cambridgeshire.

The Committee of Council on Education have refused the offer of General Pitt Rivers's ethnological collection, partly on the ground of the expense its maintenance would ultimately entail, and to some extent through a similar collection being in the British Museum.

The British reserve squadron, under the command of the Duke of Edinburgh, was finally disbanded at Portsmouth on Tuesday. The Rear Admiral hauled down his flag on board the Hercules, and the ships composing the squadron proceeded to their different destinations.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., attended a meeting of the Land League in Dublin on Tuesday, and proposed that a National Convention should be held in Dublin on Sept. 15, to decide what steps should be taken to obtain the land in Ireland for the Irish people. He advised the tenants not to trust to the Land Bill. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. William Lehman Ashmead-Burdett-Countess-Bartlett has notified that he has (pursuant to the directions contained in the will of the late Duchess of St. Alban's, the widow of Thomas Countess, the maternal grandfather of the Baroness Burdett-Countess) taken upon himself the surname of Countess.

The Yorkshire agricultural show opened at Hull on Tuesday in very fine weather. The entries are considerably more numerous than last year at Barnsley, the total being 1047 against 796. The entries of horses were 471 against 273 last year. The Prince of Wales, Lord Fitzhardinge, and Lord Walsingham were amongst the principal prize-takers.

The foundation-stone of new Masonic buildings in Castle-street, Forfar, was laid, with the usual honours, on Thursday week. There was a large demonstration of lodges from Perth and nearly all the towns in the county. The ceremony was conducted by Captain Clayhills Henderson, of Invergowrie, the Provincial Grand Master of Forfarshire.

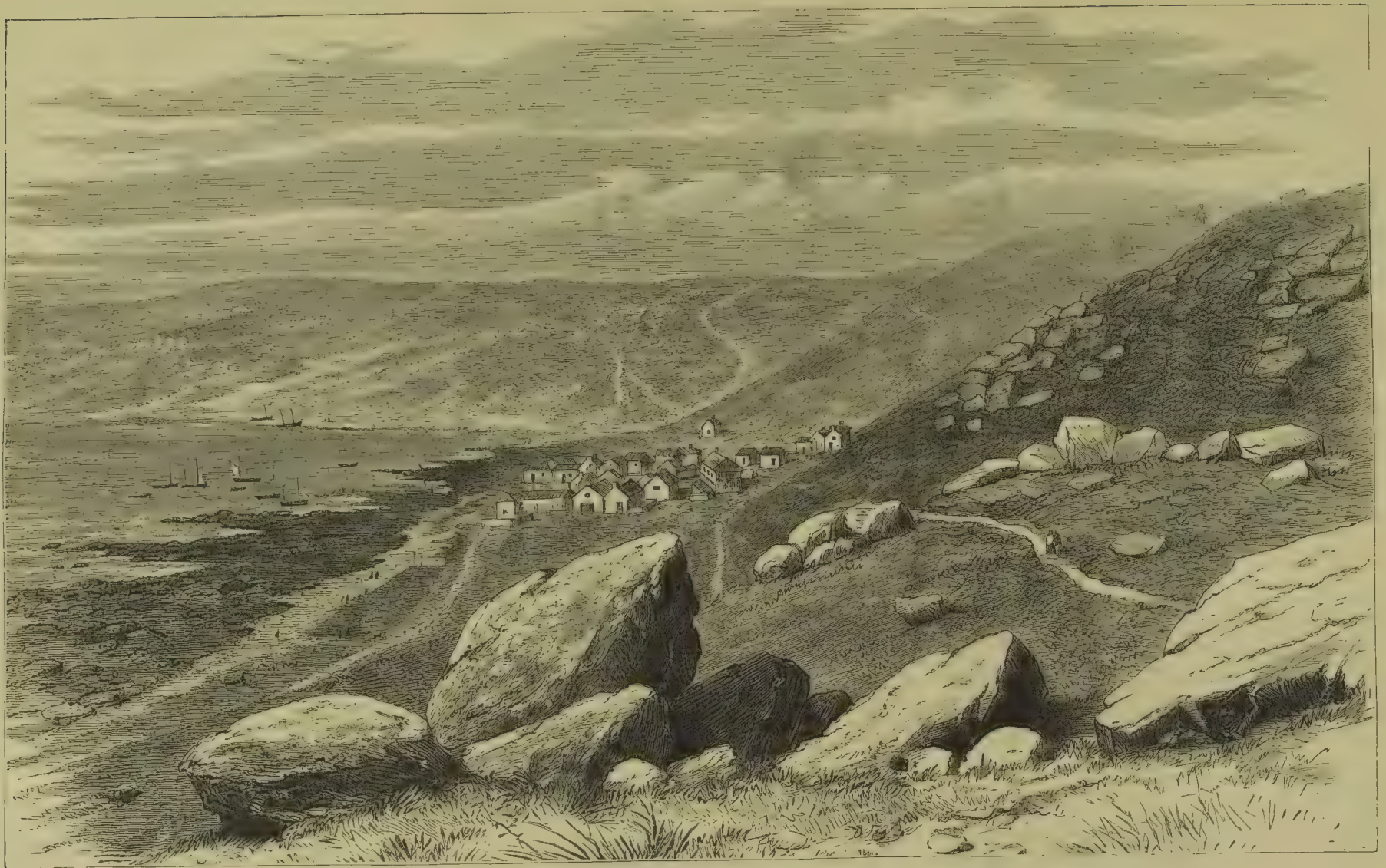
The annual meeting of the Medico-Psychological Association was held on Tuesday at University College, Gower-street, under the presidency of Dr. Hack Tuke, of London. After the delivery of his opening address, the Earl of Shaftesbury moved a vote of thanks to the president, which was seconded by Dr. Bucknill. Lord Shaftesbury pointed out the improved condition of the insane, and Dr. Bucknill referred to the introduction of a better system of treatment.

The members of the London Brigade have been holding their regimental prize-meeting at Rainham, being camped during the meeting. The members of the 10th (late 19th) Middlesex competed for a good series of prizes on Monday on their range at Epsom. The West London (4th Middlesex) also held their regimental prize-meeting at Staines. Elsewhere considerable efforts were made to complete the class firing in various corps, the range of the Essex Corps at Rainham being especially well patronised by the county regiments.

Under the auspices of the Pharmaceutical Society, an International Congress was opened on Monday in Bloomsbury-square. The two subjects to which special attention was given were the desirability of establishing an international Pharmacopoeia, and that a Commission, meeting in a central European city, should take steps to equalise the strength of pharmaceutical preparations containing potent drugs. Dr. Redwood was appointed chairman, and nearly every European nationality was represented. The Congress continued its deliberations on Tuesday, and devoted the greater part of its time to the question of the revision of the Pharmacopoeia. A resolution was passed in favour of the appointment of a permanent Commission of Pharmacists.

The Premier, through Captain Vickers, his agent, has reduced the rents on his Hawarden estate 10 per cent, this being the fourth reduction so made. On two occasions the remission was 15 per cent. The Duke of Westminster has announced to all his tenantry on the Eaton Hall estate that he intends at the forthcoming and following rent audits to return them 25 per cent of their rentals. The Duke recently reduced the rents of all the pasture land on the Eaton Hall estate by 10s. an acre as some compensation to the tenants for the flooding. The agents of the Hughenden Manor estate have returned 20 per cent of their rents to the tenants at the half-yearly audit. This, it is said, was in accordance with the intention of the late Lord Beaconsfield, and is the fifth consecutive half-yearly remission.

Mr. Thomas Sutherland, chairman of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, distributed the Queen's Gold Medal and other prizes to the cadets of the Worcester, moored off Green-lithe, on Saturday last. The winner of her Majesty's prize, Mr. W. F. J. Faddy, was decorated with the gold medal by Mrs. Sutherland. Other prizes, consisting of telescopes, binoculars, aneroids, and books, were awarded to those pupils who had shown proficiency in various branches of general and technical education; and swimming and cricket also appeared as subjects on the prize-list. Mr. Sutherland, on behalf of the company he represented, spoke highly of the character of the officers who had entered their service, and whose first training had been received on board the Worcester. He added that it was the intention of the P. and O. Company to devote the sum of twenty guineas annually to be expended in prizes, to mark their appreciation of this splendid educational enterprise.



WHITSAND BAY, LAND'S END, CORNWALL, WHERE THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE WAS LANDED.—SEE PAGE 130.



"HER DAUGHTER'S LEGACY." BY ARTHUR HACKER.
FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.—SEE PAGE 130.



SIR JAMES PAGET, BART., F.R.S., PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.

SIR JAMES PAGET, BART., F.R.S.

This eminent surgeon, who has been chosen to preside over the International Medical Congress held in London this week, occupies the highest place in his profession in this country, and has, since July, 1875, been President of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. He was born at Great Yarmouth, in January, 1814, the son of a merchant, the late Mr. Samuel Paget, of that town. He studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1836, and an honorary Fellow in 1843. He held the appointments of Lecturer on Physiology and Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's, and that of Professor of Surgery and Anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons. He is author of several important works on physiology and surgery, of "Lectures on Surgical Pathology," published in 1853, in 1863, and in 1868; of a "Pathological Catalogue of the Museum of the College of Surgeons," and of numerous Reports and Treatises contributed to the discussions of different scientific societies. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, one of the Senate of the University of London, and one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons; Consulting Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen, and Surgeon to the Prince of Wales. He has received the honorary degrees of D.C.L. of Oxford and LL.D. of Edinburgh, and in 1871 was created a Baronet. Sir James Paget married, in 1844, Lydia, daughter of the Rev. Henry North, formerly domestic chaplain to the Duke of Kent; he has four sons and two daughters; the eldest son has been called to the Bar.

The proceedings of the International Medical Congress began on Tuesday with the reception of the members by the President and Executive Committee, at the Royal College of Physicians; but the meetings for business purposes are chiefly

held in the rooms of the University of London, in Burlington House, and those of the other societies domiciled there, the Royal Society, the Royal Academy, the Society of Antiquaries, the Astronomical, Linnean, Chemical, and Geological Societies. The Congress will be carried on in fifteen sections; and the days of formal meeting will extend from Wednesday, Aug. 3, to Tuesday, Aug. 9, both days being included. Dr. J. Risdon Bennett is chairman of general and executive com-

mittees; Mr. W. Bowman, treasurer; and Mr. W. MacCormac, secretary-general, assisted by Dr. Shepherd and Mr. A. O. Mackellar. The list of vice-presidents includes the presidents of the Royal College of Physicians, London; of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland; of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Ireland, and Edinburgh; the Master of the Society of Apothecaries of London; and the Governor of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland; as well as Dr. Carpenter, Mr. Luther Holden, Sir Joseph Hooker, Professor Huxley, Professor Owen, Professor Burdon Sanderson, Mr. Spencer Wells, and many other names well known in medicine and surgery.



THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, BRIGHTON.

THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, BRIGHTON.

The visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Brighton, on Thursday, the 21st ult., of which some account was given in this Journal, was for the purpose of opening the new building of the Hospital for Sick Children, recently erected in the Dyke Road. The Hospital was originated twelve years ago, when there was no institution in Brighton where children could be separately treated, except in cases of a surgical nature. The new building, in the Queen Anne style of architecture, is constructed of red brick with terra-cotta dressings and mouldings, and, standing in its own grounds on an eminence in the north-west part of the town, it commands extensive views in every direction, though itself almost hidden by trees. There are four wards with seventy-four beds. All the walls of the principal wards are lined with Mycene marble, which, being non-absorbent and easily cleaned, has peculiar advantages from a sanitary point of view. There is accommodation for ninety patients altogether. In other

respects the hospital is constructed on the most approved principles. The cost will be about £10,000. The architect is Mr. T. Lainson, Brighton. After inspecting the wards, the Prince and Princess proceeded to a marquee erected in the grounds, where Mr. Boxall, the chairman of the Committee of Management, read an address thanking their Royal Highnesses for their visit. The Prince accepted a gold key to the principal entrance, and made some appropriate remarks in performing the ceremony of opening the door. His Royal Highness and the Princess and the young Princesses signed a vellum scroll, testifying that the building had been opened by them, upon which the Prince said, "I declare this hospital now open." The Bishop of the diocese then offered up prayer, after which the Princess received purses from a number of ladies, the first being Lady Cardross, who has taken a deep interest in the institution from its first foundation.

WHITSAND BAY, LAND'S END.

This place, near the western extremity of Cornwall, was recently chosen for the landing-point and terminus of the new submarine telegraph cable across the Atlantic. The cable was successfully landed on the 21st ult., by the Telegraph Construction Company's steamer *Faraday*, on the shore of the bay. It is adjoining the hamlet of Sennen, and within sight of the Scilly Isles in clear weather. There are some historical associations belonging to it; for King Athelstan came here, after subduing the Cornish people, and crossed over to the islands with his fighting men; King Stephen arrived here from Brittany, and it is said that King John, when he returned from Ireland, disembarked at this place. The Pretender, Perkin Warbeck, in Henry VII.'s reign, also landed at Whitsand Bay. The name of the place is derived, like that of Whitesand Bay, at another part of the coast, from the fine white calcareous sand that covers its shore. This sand is composed of the pulverised tiny shells of an inconceivable quantity of microscopic marine animals, whose remains, of a similar substance, make the vast deposit of soft white mud extending over the greater part of the bed of the North Atlantic. Many shells are found here intermixed with the sand. But the slate and granite rocks, which form a junction at this point of the Cornish coast, are plainly exposed to view under water, in places where the sand is washed away. The land beyond the beach is diversified with rocks and with hillocks of sand, but with scanty vegetation. To the north is Cape Cornwall, with the rocks called the Brissons, and other rocks, off Sennen Cove, bear the names of Cowloe, Bo Cowloe, and Little Bo. The western end of the bay is closed by a granite promontory, 140 ft. high, the *Pedn-men-dhu*, with a flagstaff on its summit erected by the Coast Guard Service. A peculiarly shaped rock amidst the waves, surmounted with a piece somewhat resembling a human head, is known as "the Irish Lady." This is a reminiscence of the fate of a lady who perished there, it is said, after the wreck of a vessel from Ireland; she was the sole survivor when the ship went down, and was seen, for a time, clinging to the rock in despair. Her voice is often heard on the sea by the fishermen out at night. There are more authentic local traditions of an ancient shrine and chapel and holy well at Sennen Cove, and of a mill at Vellan-Dreath, which was defended by the miller and his son, in Queen Elizabeth's time, against a marauding party of Spaniards. But the Spaniards demolished the mill; its key, however, was long preserved in the village blacksmith's shop.

"HER DAUGHTER'S LEGACY."

There is in this picture by Mr. Arthur Hacker, which was in the late Exhibition of the Royal Academy, a pathetic story of humble family life, suggested rather than positively related, as well by the title as by the figures of the sleeping child and the aged woman—certainly the grandmother—who is watching his slumber with an air of sorrowful tenderness, of resigned despondency, that comes from long meditation upon her lost daughter's untimely fate. We are led to imagine that the mother of this innocent little boy has been tempted, several years ago, to stray from the path of womanly virtue, and has, after experiencing the common lot of betrayal and desertion, returning broken-hearted to the home of her youth, died of grief and shame. Her only parent and only friend has taken charge of the little one, and has cherished him, in the loneliness and poverty of her widowhood—she seems to be a French laundress or *blanchisseuse*—with the same fondness, though not with the same pride and joy, as if he had been the son of an honest father, and of a respectable and happy marriage. It is a simple and common story; but it is, when rightly considered, full of deep moral interest, and it is eloquent in reproof of that basest form of vicious selfishness which leaves others to suffer, of the weaker sex, and obliges them to bear the sore burden of consequences, from mutual wrong-doing, unprotected and uncared for.

For the Stevens Scholarship at Bradfield College, Berks, tenable for three years at either University, C. E. C. Lefroy and A. E. Rubie have been bracketed as equal in merit.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Any shortcomings in the way of attendance during the first two days of the Goodwood Meeting were fully atoned for on the Thursday, when the assemblage in the Duke of Richmond's beautiful park was about the most brilliant and numerous on record. The racing, too, despite the Cup fiasco, was of a fairly interesting description; and, while on this subject, we may mention that Bend Or, who was reported to be so seriously ailing that his recovery was considered very doubtful, has, in reality, nearly recovered from his recent attack of influenza. The entry of Kermesse for the Prince of Wales's Stakes being untenable, as the race is confined to colts, it was left to three very moderate youngsters, the best of whom proved to be Tarry Woo; and it was pleasant to see a veteran sportsman like Mr. Bowes, whose colours are displayed all too seldom nowadays, win such a valuable prize. Sword Dance (9st. 3lb.) and Kuleborn (7st. 12lb.), two very unlucky animals, finished well in front of a big field for the Goodwood Corinthian Plate, a splendid struggle resulting in the victory of the former by a head; and then Privateer and Passaic came out to fight their battle of the previous day over again. The course was a quarter of a mile shorter than on that occasion, which was supposed to be in favour of the American colt, but Osborne and Privateer once more proved a little too good for Archer and Passaic, and gained another "short head" verdict. There were four starters for the Cup, but as Fernandez was nothing like fit to run, and Nottingham, who has recently performed in hunters' races, was quite out of place in an affair of this description, the contest dwindled down to a match between Peter and Madame du Barry. Odds of 7 to 4 were laid on the former, who went quietly enough to the post, where, however, his temper was somewhat ruffled by the unruly behaviour of the other three competitors. Still he got away all right, and galloped about half the distance generously enough, at which point he seemed to think he had done quite sufficient, and suddenly stopped short and began to kick. This time all Archer's blandishments were futile, as the horse would not move until the others had obtained a lead of fully a quarter of a mile, and so he came back to the paddock by a short cut, whilst Madame du Barry cantered off with the prize at her leisure. Later in the day Peter was, rather unwisely, pulled out again for the Singleton Stakes, and once more unfortunate backers laid odds on him. On this occasion he refused to leave the post at all, so Tristan had nothing but Barrett and Rosie to beat. Dutch Oven and St. Marguerite met again in the Rous Memorial Stakes, and they were opposed by Pursebearer, who ran the former to three parts of a length at Manchester when giving her a stone. In this race she had to concede him 1 lb., and yet this vast difference in the weights did not affect the result; in fact, Lord Falmouth's filly won more easily than before. It is a sad pity if the report that she has already shown symptoms of roaring is true, as she promises to make quite as good a two-year-old as her half sister—Bal Gal.

A good card on the Friday opened with the Molecomb Stakes, in which the four runners finished within a length, a desperate race ending in favour of Adrastus, a half-brother to Favo and Favorita, who has at last got back a portion of the 1250 gs. that was given for him as a yearling. Edensor (6 st. 9 lb.) won the Chichester Stakes easily from a large field, and, as he started at a long price, Sir John Astley was enabled to win a nice stake with a comparatively small outlay. The marked partiality which some horses have for certain courses was once more displayed in the Chesterfield Cup, in which Victor Emanuel (8st. 5 lb.), who won the same race last season, again beat eighteen opponents very easily; Incendiary (7 st. 10 lb.), who has long been expected to take a good race, was second, and Teviotdale (8 st. 5 lb.) finished a poor third. In the Nassau Stakes Thebais was asked to give 12 lb. to Bal Gal, rather a severe task if the latter retained any form at all; but Mr. Crawford's beautiful filly not only won but actually came home alone, and it is very lucky for Iroquois and Peregrine that her name was omitted from the St. Leger entries.

The second half of the Sussex Fortnight was begun at Brighton on Tuesday, when the weather was all that could be wished, and the fields as large as they usually are at this favourite meeting. The Marine Stakes proved to be quite a miniature Stewards' Cup, and the handicapping was so good that as much as 8 to 1 was laid on the field right up to the fall of the flag. The winner turned up in Goggles (7 st. 7 lb.), though Street Arab (7 st. 4 lb.) would probably have defeated him had he not lost several lengths at the start. Retreat was an absentee from the Brighton Stakes, for which there were only six runners, that arch-deceiver, Blackthorn (7 st.), being made favourite, and he flattered his backers with hopes of success until Thunderstruck (6 st. 2 lb.) came out at the distance and scored a very popular victory for Tom Cannon; Lansdown (6 st. 10 lb.), another sad rogue, was third, and poor old Rhidderoch (8 st.), who has been running pretty well of late, was beaten off. In the absence of Incognita, White-chapel had matters all his own way in the Corporation Stakes, and thus Mr. Savile, who we regret to say, was too ill to be present, won a couple of races. Although the weather was scarcely what could be called seasonable, the improvement in point of attendance was most marked on the following day, and good racing was maintained from first to last, but backers

did not hold their own so successfully as they did the day previous, comparative outsiders carrying off the three minor affairs that preceded the race of the day, the Brighton Cup, for which there were four starters, Whist starting on a make-running mission on behalf of Peter, whilst Exeter was assisted in a similar manner by Eurus. Sir J. D. Astley was once more doomed to disappointment, however, for after covering close upon a furlong, Peter commenced his usual tactics and stopped to kick, and although he was soon induced to go on again, and ran into second place at a mile, he could never get on terms with Exeter, who, coming right away a quarter of a mile from home, went on, and won in the easiest fashion by ten lengths.

Backers generally fared so badly at Goodwood that money was sure to be scarce at the sale of the Sandgate Stud yearlings on Saturday. Under the circumstances, therefore, an average of 254 guineas for the twenty-four disposed of was satisfactory, though they were such a remarkably good lot that Mr. Gibson had every reason to expect an even more remunerative result. A beautiful colt by Hermit—Dark Blue (950 gs.) headed the list, and next to him came a chestnut colt by the same sire from Mantilla (750 gs.), both these being purchased on behalf of Mr. Leopold Rothschild. The Rosierucians did not sell quite so well as usual, the highest-priced one being an own sister to Favorita, who went to Mr. Wagh for 430 gs. and certain contingencies.

The race for the Queen's Cup, with which the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta began on Tuesday, was quite spoilt by the stillness of the day. There were six entries, one of them being the Aline, which has recently been purchased by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Unfortunately, the Waterwitch ran aground whilst being towed to her station, and what was a mere drifting-match for the first part of the race terminated in favour of the Egeria, the Enchantress finishing second, and the Dolphin third.

At one time last week it really looked as though Nottingham, weak as that county is at present, would beat Gloucestershire; but this result was averted by the splendid batting of Mr. W. G. Grace (51 and 182), while Messrs. Townsend (48), Gilbert (54), and Moberley (83) all scored so freely in their second innings that the match ended in a draw. Attewell (48, not out) displayed great promise of making a very useful man for Notts. Lancashire has beaten Yorkshire by eight wickets, in spite of the fine batting of Emmett (20 and 75). For the winners, it is unnecessary to say that Mr. Hornby (69 and 50) made long scores—he always does now—and Mr. Steel (57) batted brilliantly, and also took thirteen wickets. England and Thirteen of Kent was the opening match of the Canterbury week. No large scores were made on either side, but Kent, weakened by the absence of Lord Harris, and the loss of Mr. Patterson, who was, unfortunately, so much hurt during his first innings that he was compelled to retire, was defeated by ten wickets. Surrey seems to be looking up at last, and has just beaten Sussex by eight wickets. Mr. W. W. Read (62) contributed largely to this result, and, on the other side, Mr. W. A. Bettesworth (22, and, not out, 53) played excellent cricket.

The final heat for Doggett's coat and badge was rowed last Saturday afternoon from London Bridge to Chelsea. G. Claridge, of Richmond, was the winner.

LAW.

The House of Lords decided unanimously on Tuesday against the appeal of the Rev. S. F. Green to be brought up on habeas corpus with a view to his release. The Lord Chancellor said the question whether imprisonment was a convenient or desirable punishment was one entirely for the Legislature. However people might regard themselves as the keepers of their own conscience, obedience to the law was the first duty of every subject. The House did not wish to add to the appellant's burdens, and therefore his appeal was dismissed without costs.

The question as to Sir Claude Scott's testamentary intentions was decided in the Probate Court on Tuesday. Sir Claude Scott had made a will which was not disputed; but by a codicil he left the bulk of his property to Lady Pelham-Clinton. This codicil was opposed by Lady Scott. Sir J. Hannen pronounced against it.

For refusing to weigh a loaf of bread in the presence of the purchaser, James Baker, the keeper of a baker's shop, was fined three pounds and costs by the Thames police magistrate on Tuesday.

James M'Grath and James M'Kevitt were on Tuesday charged, at the Liverpool Assizes, with attempting to blow up the Townhall of that city. The prisoners were not accused of intent to murder; but M'Grath was also charged with complicity in the attempt to blow up the Liverpool police barracks. Both were found guilty, and M'Grath was sentenced to penal servitude for life and M'Kevitt for fifteen years.

Mr. Patrick Murphy and Mr. John Campion, two prominent members of the Rathdowney Land League, Queen's County, were on Tuesday arrested under the Protection Act, and conveyed to Naas prison.

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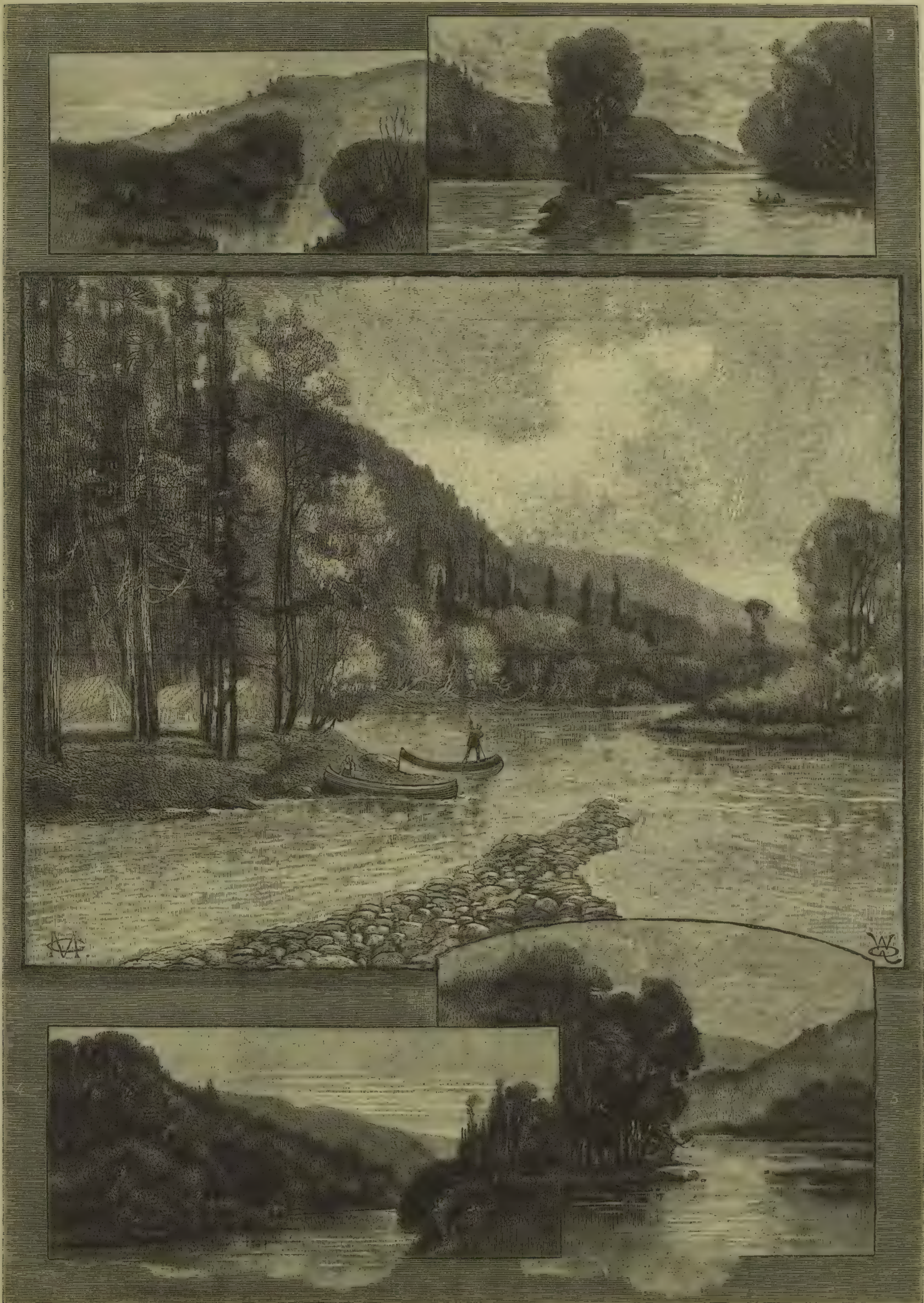
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1. Approach to Middle Camp. 2. Above the Rapids, Pichaudies. 3. Governor-General's Tent, Middle Camp, with Piko Hill. 4. "Jack the Sailor." 5. Below "Jack the Sailor."

SKETCHES ON THE CASCAPÉDIAC RIVER, LOWER CANADA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE LAST LOAD OF HAY.

Among the pleasant familiar incidents of rural life in summer, those which accompany the business of haymaking are some of the most agreeable to leisurely spectators, who have not to bear "the burden and heat of the day." Young children, also, who are not so much afraid of the heat as their elders, and who enjoy the fun of rolling about in the soft heaps of newly-mown grass, burying each other under a mountainous mass, and then seeing it heaved up and parted asunder by the rising victim of this capital sport, always find the meadow a delightful playground upon such occasions, when their frolics cannot do the slightest harm. They have only to keep well behind, out of the reach of the terrible scythe, and to make as free as they please with the fresh-cut grass that is spread out to dry in the sun, for the more it is tossed about, the better for "making hay." But the whole country population, men, women, and children, may be seen at once fully occupied with this brisk and merry employment, which the English poet of the Seasons has thus described:—

Now swarms the village o'er the jovial mead;
The rustic youth, brown with meridian toil,
Heathful and strong; full as the summer rose,
Blown by prevailing suns, the ruddy maid.
Even stooping age is here; and infant hands
Trail the long rake, or, with the fragrant load
O'ercharged, amid the kind oppression roll.
Wide flies the tedded grain; all in a row,
Advancing broad, or wheeling round the field,
They spread their breathing harvest to the sun,
That sheds a rich refreshing rural smell;
Or, as they rake the green-appearing ground,
And drive the dusky wave along the mead,
The russet haycock rises thick behind,
In order gay. Wide heard from dale to dale
Waking the breeze, resounds the blended voice
Of happy labour, love, and social glee.

A picture of more serene and tranquil aspect is that which occurs in the evening of the busy haymaking day, and which the Artist has delineated in our large Engraving. The last load of hay, piled upon a waggon drawn by two horses, is here on its way to the farmyard, and has just crossed a brook at the bottom of the field, to the immense gratification of the little folk, some of whom enjoy the privilege of riding on the top of the load. They are tired with their past exertions, but nevertheless triumphant, and are regarded with a mixture of awe and envy, by the less favoured youngsters on the foot-bridge, while one of the women, coming from the field of labour, waves them a cheery salute, and the dog barks with glad excitement, as he runs alongside the waggon. The village church and churchyard are seen on the rising ground, beyond these pleasing groups of village people returning from their day's work at the haymaking time.

Another illustration of the same general subject, but showing the difference of Norwegian compared with English scenery and costumes, and with less fun and frolic in the human experience that attends it, appears in the Sketch of "Hay Harvest in Norway," furnished by a correspondent who made a summer tour in that picturesque country. The mountain, the lake, and the pine-forest, are represented in the background of this view; while the road in the foreground is occupied by a rude one-horse sledge, laden with a small quantity of hay, to which some additions will presently be made by the two women on the rocky path above; the boy and girls in charge of the vehicle will then help to arrange the whole load; and the homeward journey of the peasant family, to supper and to rest, will not be long delayed.

THE CASCAPEDIAC RIVER.

We are indebted to Lord Archibald Campbell, who last year accompanied the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise in Canada, for the scenes on the Cascapediatic River, a famous place for salmon-fishing, in the Province of Quebec. The following descriptive notes are furnished by our correspondent:—

"Woodman's, a farmstead just below 'the Camp,' thirteen miles from the sea, marks the first of the fishing pools, or one of the lower 'casts' for salmon. Above this, belonging to the Camp where the Princess's house was built last year, are many other splendid pools, abounding in salmon. These belong to the fishermen at the Princess's Camp, and are not infringed on by the detachment who remain at the place named 'Middle Camp,' some nine miles farther up the stream. A detachment of two or three rods usually remain here, under the shadow of 'Piko,' a conical hill above 1000 ft. in height, and densely wooded. These three 'rods' fish the fine pools below the Piko mountain. The 'pools' above are magnificent, with plenty of shore, now and then, to fish from, and allowing the 'rods' to make a cut across, thus easing the work for the two 'polers,' or canoe-men. The canoes are of wood or birch bark, and are usually manned by a Canadian and an Indian. The polling is about as hard work as any man can be called on to do, hand and eye and foot and the whole body being incessantly employed at all moments to strive against the hidden dangers to be met at every turn. The bed of the river, its course changing every year, presents a new lesson for the men to learn each year, so that vigilance is ever needful.

"There are four or five nasty rapids going up to Middle Camp, where last year Lord Lorne had three tents and a hut for the men, not without a cool cellar. It is remarkable that in July, when the heat is very great, if a 'cellar' be dug close to the stream the sand and soil in it will be found still frozen. This quality of the cellar is naturally highly appreciated, and fish remain long fresh when placed at no great depth below the surface.

"Above Middle Camp the next halt is made, after severe labour at 'Trackety,' a quiet beach, where the bears are often heard 'moving' in the woods. Then, much higher up, comes the worst rapid on the river, 'Indian Falls'—a foaming stretch where an upset would assuredly be a 'quietus' for evermore. It is usual to get out here and to ease the work of the men. The scenery is very fine here, wild and sombre woods meeting the foaming waters.

"After 'Indian Falls' we come upon many a splendid pool, and often does the pinn go whirring round and the line cut the clear stream as a mighty fish takes a run. 'Good Blamo, dat' (Indian for 'salmon'), says the native, very quietly; and 'good' he undoubtedly is, for three such fish, one after the other, at the end of the line, will make one's arm ache. So, at times rushing away with a 30 lb. or 40 lb. fish at the end of the line, down some tumbling rapid, or going more calmly along under lovely banks and braes, at last we come to quiet sleepy 'bogams' or bays, a spot edged with sedges, and with a patch of sweet green grass. The two men's eyes are here intently watching the small margin of beach and any patch of sand, till at last we hear them say 'Moose,' and we go up to the sand, and there see the 'slot' of the mighty deer, where he came the night before to the water's edge.

"The next halt is 'Lazy Bogan,' a quiet reach, with German-looking rounded hills, opposite the camping-ground. Here all day long the tree partridge may be heard drumming on the branch on which he sits. The noise is like the distant rumbling of wheels. This and the moving of the 'bar' (or bear) was often the only sound to be heard. There is a

'clearance' at Lazy Bogan, round the camping-place made by Mr. E. Ellis, who had the fishing of this lovely river in 1879. He killed more salmon than any white or red man ever did in one day—that is to say, eighteen large fish—after which he 'rested' and cut down a forest round the camp. The Governor-General of Canada will build a hut here, and likewise at Middle Camp, for the party this year.

"Beyond Lazy Bogan lies 'Lake Branch,' a branch of the river up which we went as far as the lake, where we saw moose and listened to the fall of mighty trees crashing down in the stillest days, falling merely from old age. A dense smoke hung over this lovely district, from some distant forest fire. We took up our quarters beside the hunters' hut. The ground all round was full of moose remains, hair, and other matter. The fishing all the way up was splendid. This lake is fifty-two miles from the sea. At the further end is a kind of shrubbery, of extreme beauty; a winding stream with innumerable bends leads a mile or more to the heart of the forest. A deathlike stillness reigns all round, broken only by the crackling branches, as the mighty deer makes his way to the 'living waters.' There is an island at the upper end of the lake, full of sweet grass, to which the moose go.

"I shall never forget the paddle round the silent lake. As we approached the giant deer standing in the water, there was a whisper from Louis Jerome, the Indian, and a few low-spoken words from Dimmock, the Canadian, when, coming round a bend, we suddenly confronted the mighty deer. How the heart bounds at such a moment!

"I may add, with respect to the salmon-fishing on the Cascapediatic, that, on July 13 last year, one pool, the Three Island Pool, produced the following:—One salmon weighing 22 lb., one of 27 lb., and a grilse of 7 lb. Next day it yielded one salmon of 21 lb., one of 20½ lb., one of 27 lb., one of 9 lb., and one of 26½ lb. On July 15, a salmon of 22 lb. was caught in the same pool. This, for one pool, in fine fishing, and I doubt not that it will be equally fine in the present year.

"SONACHEN."

POETRY.

Exclamatory and flowery poets have their admirers, and such admirers will very likely fall into an ecstasy over *Poems*: by Oscar Wilde (David Bogue), a delicate, quaint-looking volume, as regards its outward appearance, in which there are some really beautiful verses, mostly soft, musical, plaintive, and passionate withal, but with a sort of languid and nerveless passion. The compositions are by no means devoid of fancy and pretty conceits, or of extremely happy expressions; the colouring, too, is as vivid and various as that of tropical scenery; the diction, however, is exuberant to the verge of oppressiveness, and impassioned utterance, as generally happens, is sometimes indulged in at the expense of intelligibility. Doves, lilies, dragon-flies, young ladies' bosoms, and the like favourite objects of the exclamatory, amatory, and flowery poets' contemplation are turned to frequent as well as excellent account, and naturally lead to the introduction of interjections so numerous as to become a little wearisome. The writer appears to be under the singular impression that such words as "hour" and "fire," not to mention any others, are of two syllables; and this idea of his, which, by-the-way, he might support by the authority of Tennyson, occasionally brings up the reader with a sudden disagreeable halt in the middle of a line. But this is a small matter, of little or no consequence. One of the most charming poems is that which is entitled "Charmides;" and it will be best appreciated by readers who are well acquainted with the classical mythology. It is a very graceful and tender production; sensuous, however, to a degree, and of so warm a character, to use a well understood epithet, that one little piece of description is not unlikely to be regarded as "sailing rather near the wind." A desire to be original in the employment of figurative expressions seems to have betrayed the writer now and then into the invention of what many people will not hesitate to condemn as a far-fetched image; for instance, "the white teeth of the waves" will scarcely commend itself to anybody for its aptness. On the whole, however, the poems can hardly fail to give pleasure to everybody who reads them; and they will undoubtedly win enthusiastic praise from all who affect gorgeous and elaborate patterns, with a good deal of trimming.

Studied vagueness, which has to do duty for profundity and originality of thought in so much of our modern poetry, is conspicuously absent from *Sungleams and Shadows*, by Edward Capern (Kent and Co.); and quite as conspicuously absent are the tricks of style, the involved constructions, the intricate phrases, the difficult metres, which make a puzzle of very many among the poetical productions of the day. The author of "Sungleams and Shadows" belongs to the good old school of singers, who sang because their spirits prompted them to express themselves in song, not because ambition impelled them to perform a literary juggle, and who, when their hearts were inditing some matter, strove to utter it in as plain as well as melodious a manner as they possibly could, and not so darkly and mysteriously as if they had laid a wager that their meaning should not be correctly apprehended by one reader in a score. Our author does not soar into the sublimer regions where a Milton or a Dante were at home, nor does he invest the lowliest themes with the magic charm of which Wordsworth possessed the secret: he just trills his pleasant lay in simple, musical fashion, finding among the commoner objects of Nature, whose sympathetic and observant disciple he is, or among the ordinary experiences of humanity, its joys and sorrows, something perfectly adapted for his somewhat primitive, but unquestionably tuneful, lyre. His place is among those spontaneous poets whom Longfellow has eulogised, whose singers whose song is so welcome when the over-taxed soul can hardly bear the full shock of the grand old masters. Long ago he won a position as a rural lyricist; and the reputation he then achieved he is likely to preserve to the end. He sings a song as sweet and fresh and truly English as the lay of the home-bred linnet.

Nobody with any sense of propriety would think seriously of including such compositions as "The Sorcerer," "H.M.S. Pinafore," and "The Pirates of Penzance" in the category of poetry, but this is as convenient a place as any for mentioning the "second series" of *Original Plays*, by W. S. Gilbert (Chatto and Windus), forming a volume of the "Mayfair Library," a volume which contains, besides the extravaganzas specified above, five other "original plays," inclusive of "Gretchen." This last, although the author is no Goethe, cannot be read without exciting such emotions as dramatic power combined with superior literary execution can never fail to produce; it is well sustained in point of interest, extremely pathetic, and full of striking passages. The majority of the "plays," however, are, of course, of the kind that few people could endure to read in the closet, however fascinating they may appear upon the stage with scenic and musical accompaniments.

By the permission of Colonel and Mrs. Taylor, a bazaar in support of the London Shakespeare and Burns Society was opened by Mr. Irving last Saturday at 13, Ladbroke-gardens.

"FOLLOW MY LEADER."

There seems to be nothing more difficult for grown-up English people than to amuse themselves indoors. At out-of-door sports we are extremely good; and our lower classes appear to find a never-ceasing fund of enjoyment, at home or abroad, in the consumption of beer. But indoors we—the middle class of English men and women—certainly find our playtime very dull.

There is a certain want of the childlike in the grown-up Englishman, and what is most likely to suit him is a game which is not called a game: especially as we are a people much influenced by words, and should probably consider cricket a science if its name ended in ology. Spiritualism, while it lasted—not that it is dead now, but quiescent for the while—was a great boon to the indoor Briton. He could amuse himself heartily by dancing round a table, or playing at a rather rollicking version of hunt the slipper, and yet sustain his national pride with the feeling that he was promoting science, or conversing with his deceased grandmother. It was as exciting as private theatricals, without the trouble they entail; and the intense solemnity of the whole thing made it exquisitely funny.

But spiritualism, as spiritualism, is for the time out of fashion: and we were getting sadly in want of a substitute, when some of our leading men of science nobly stepped in and provided us with one. A handsome testimonial is being got up to the inventor or populariser of lawn tennis, and there can be no sort of doubt that he thoroughly deserves it; but—bearing in mind the greater difficulty of amusing us in our homes—I think we must allow that Professor Huxley and his fellows deserve it more.

For, without their eminent names, would this latest form of the old sport called "Follow my Leader" have taken root? Should we have seen venerable gentlemen and blushing maids go round and round the dining-room at their best pace, impelled by a wild contortionist with bandaged eyes? This exquisite gratification would have been denied us; and we are proportionately obliged to Professor Huxley.

It is really follow my leader; but they call it "thought reading" now. It has, moreover, this important difference from the old game—a difference that makes it less fair, but much greater fun. In follow my leader proper he who leads has no advantage over those who follow, except the choice of what shall be done: if he is a good jumper, he will jump, and very probably some of his followers will come to grief—they are obliged to do what he is good at, while he is under no corresponding obligation. But in the new sport the led person has the fearful disadvantage of being blindfolded: it is true that he is not obliged to do all that his guide points out—but it is so easy to lead the blind into a quagmire, and (even in our humane nineteenth century) such fun.

The needs of the game are very few. To play it to perfection, only two common articles of everyday life are necessary—a pocket-handkerchief and a spiritualist. If the latter be not readily procurable, anyone with a hankering after the mysterious, or any nervous and excitable young lady, will make an excellent substitute. It was for the lack of this ingredient that the public experiments before the scientific men above mentioned were only partially successful. As a last resource, excellent results may generally be obtained by summoning the cook, talking to her solemnly for some minutes about, say, electrobiology (or any other subject in seven syllables), and making her follow her leader.

The pocket-handkerchief is absolutely necessary; but the British climate renders these articles of apparel practically universal.

There are two ways of playing at thought-reading. One is strictly scientific and extremely ungraceful; the other is pleasant—remarkably pleasant,—picturesque to look at, and eminently adapted for flirts of both sexes. I need hardly say that for mixed companies I recommend the second form of the game.

The first, however, is the one patronised by the leading biologists—when playing with men—and its rules are these. Choose your leader and your led—for it is a game for two only, and has the advantage of being most enjoyed by the people who are not playing. For your led—as I will call him for short—take the spiritualist, or whatever substitute for a spiritualist you have to put up with. Bandage his (or her) eyes, and send him (or her) out of the room. If there is any danger of practical joking or confederacy—as, by the way, there always is—take care to send him (or her) out alone: particularly her. Then settle what he (or she) is to do; and do not settle it too loud—in extreme cases, it is even well to put someone in front of the keyhole. Purists insist on the leader himself doing the thing which the led is to repeat or reverse; taking, say, a lump of sugar from the basin and putting it on the chimney-piece. This, however, though it gives a romantic dash of electrobiology to the experiment, detracts from its purely scientific nature.

Then you summon the led person; he takes the leader's left hand in his right, and holds it pressed to his (the led person's) forehead. And then he tries to guess what he has to do.

This seems difficult; but with a nervous or spiritualistic leader—even though he thoroughly means to play fair—it is curiously easy. You start on a tour round the room, and you learn at once to distinguish between the yielding of his hand (which is pressed to your forehead)—indeed, the more than yielding, the gentle leading—when you are going right, and its sudden stoppage and backward pressure when you are going wrong. Nothing can be funnier than to see an energetic led person and a delighted leader, when they are going at a good pace in the right direction, the triumphant but hapless blindfolded creature tumbling over legs, stools, fenders, and fireirons with a splendid contempt for the morrow's variegated bruises.

But "another way," as the cookery books say, is nicer—much nicer. No sensible young man whose beloved was present, nor any old man who had the least regard for his personal dignity, would ever play at thought-leading on the scientific principle: it does make one look so ridiculous. But the other way—ah, that other way! Listen, learn, and practise.

Choose a young lady: a nice young lady: a sensitive young lady. There is no harm in her being pretty, and she ought to have a graceful neck. Send her out of the room, and decide what she is to do. Then go for her, blindfold her, bring her back, and try to guide her to the given object, placing the fingers of both your hands on the back of her neck, but not letting her know that she is being guided. It is very singular, the influence that may be given by pressure literally imperceptible to the consciousness of the person guided, whose body inclines—automatically, it would seem—in the direction indicated by the faintest possible bearing of the fingers of the steersman.

There is thus a real scientific interest for those who require anything beyond the assurance—which we, having tested it, can personally give—that thought-reading is a particularly nice game.

FROM THE NORTH.

There is often a strange wave of likeness in the towns and villages of special districts, as well as in the dwellers in them. One arrives at a town where gasometers and manufactories with tall red chimneys and hideous slated barns have taken the place of quaint twisting streets. Yet in the surrounding villages the primitive features remain which civilisation has masked in their more important sister. If people who go moaning about Rouen because they cannot find the pictures that Prout painted of that queen of crumbling cities will just take the trouble to drive out to Caudebec on a fine day, they will find in miniature the old timber houses of Rouen, with their toppling gables and grey beams, sleeping beside the glittering, willow-fringed Seine as they have slept, so far as progress is concerned, for several hundred years. Villages like Robin Hood's Bay, Runswick, and Staithes, have many of the special features of Whitby, and enable one to realise how much the latter has lost by modern changes. It can never lose the great beauty of its position, built as it is on each side of the steep valley through which the Esk finds its way to the sea. For the present the upper part of the heights remains green, in vivid contrast with the prevailing red tint of the houses. The east cliff is still a beautiful picture; its green heights crowned by the brown ruins of St. Hilda's Abbey, with the long, grey flight of steps, nearly two hundred of them, leading up from the town. Lower down, clinging sometimes slantingly to the side of the steep cliff, is the old town—a long street of irregular red-brick houses, with a mingling of red and slated roofs. Further on, along the cliff seawards, is the old square-towered parish church. The cliff ends abruptly beyond the old church; but half way down it projects again in a broad spur on a level with the old street. Some way down this spur, which stands out boldly against the open sea, is a wooden staircase leading to the East Pier. At low tide one can pass under this staircase to the Scar, a broad pavement of uneven rocks. The cliff is higher here and gorgeous-coloured, opening now into dark caves, now projecting in glowing headlands; a tempting walk, but full of danger, for the tide creeps silently through the channels among the rocks and then rushes up with a hungry violence which precludes escape. Between this staircase in the air and an inner pier or bar across the harbour, there is at low tide a sandy strand, and here, below the green hill and the red cottages, the town lies spread to dry.

Looking up the river the fishing-boats and houses are alike veiled in gauzy smoke, some of which comes from the building where herrings are "kippered." The inner harbour, with its forest of masts, is shut off by a bridge, which opens to admit craft of all kinds, and forms a most picturesque object, with its jutting piers and the old wooden galleries near it. The town goes on beyond the bridge, but finally the green hills stretch away free of houses till they are topped by the high moors which surround Whitby.

At the foot of the West Cliff, on the broad quay just this side the bridge, there is life to be seen of the most primitive kind: tall, stalwart fishermen, red-bearded as their Danish forefathers; others, dark-haired, with the long, gleaming eyes of Bretons, sit on the rail of the quay or chat in picturesque groups, till a bell sounds from the crowded corner next the bridge. This is a warning that a fresh lot of fish has been put up for sale by the fish auctioneer, as he is called, the fish being carried from the heaped holds of the fishing-boats moored alongside the quay by women in short tucked-up skirts, with shawls over their heads. It is wonderful to see these women climb the slippery wooden steps, each with a heavy basket poised on her head, scarcely putting a hand to their burdens, as they walk firmly along either to where the auctioneer stands, or to some of the groups waiting for them with barrels full of salt, ready to strew over their dazzling silver freight. When the sun is shining and the quay is lined with freshly arrived boats, some from Leith, others from Penzance and elsewhere, the colour on the heaps of fish that show, glistening and shimmering, on the black decks and through the open hatchways, is beyond any power of word painting, and divides attention with the quaint humour of the talk between the buyers and the auctioneer on the quay. Sometimes a lot of undersized or partly bruised fish is laid on the Staithes, and the auctioneer puts a price on it, but the silence or sneers of the crowded circle tell him that no one will better his beginning. After some iteration, an old man feebly bids a penny more. "They do for kipper," he says, and the hundred are his for about sevenpence.

Old people say that at Runswick and Robin Hood's Bay you may get a glimpse of the Whitby of the past—the Whitby to which Sylvia Robson brought her butter to sell. At the last, the name of which takes us back to Robin Hood and his merry men, a narrow stream finds its way through a deep ravine to the broad bay, on the edge of which the little fishing village, like some brown-winged red-breasted bird, nestles on the steep cliff, so hidden by its sheltering side that, even when close to it, it is still invisible. The road all at once changes into a street, and one loses sight of the sea. The small red houses seem to live in a state of quarrel, judging by the way in which they shoulder one another, the little wooden porches frowning over the house-doors. Scarcely half a dozen houses are built on a level; now a flight of rugged green-grey steps on the right leads from one group of cottages to others set at right angles below it; then, all at once, on the right, a flight of steep steps leads to a little paved alley, about three feet wide, with houses built on one side of it. Outside the houses are wooden galleries, with blue jerseys and scarlet petticoats drying in the sunshine; and the galleries are reached by little staircases leading up from tiny gardens in front of the houses. It may be literally called a village on steps, for the neighbours must go up or down these quaint, broken flights to speak to their fellow neighbour. The pump even is placed in an angle from which flights of steps lead up and down. The road from which all these twistings and turnings diverge is so steep that carriages must be left at the top of the hill above. About half way down, the road crosses the ravine and then takes its way beside it; houses are built on the opposite of the ravine at the top of a very lofty wall, so clothed with grasses and brambles that it is hard to say where the wall ends or the rugged red-brown rock begins; down it goes, a distance of some thirty feet or so, and below runs in rainy weather the brook that has worn this channel on its way to the sea. In dry weather this brook is only a trickling muddy thread, and one does not wonder that Robin Hood's Bay is not savoury in summer-time. Some way down the picturesque cleft or glen a house has been built on the near side of the valley; and at midday, when the farther side of the ravine is bathed in sunshine, and each leaf, wreath, and tuft of grass shines in golden glory, the gabled end of this building—the farthest wall of which goes down out of sight into the valley—stands out in rich brown shadow, with the blue smoke from the chimneys below rising behind it. The road ends abruptly, and here are the sands of the broad bay some three miles across.

Landing is difficult at Robin Hood's Bay. Sometimes a collier cannot get in till the village has become very short of coals, and then the scene of noisy confusion is ludicrous. Not

only boats but the carts and wheelbarrows of the place are marshalled, and all the inhabitants turn out and help in securing the precious arrival, carts and wheelbarrows going into the water as far as possible. We heard that on one of these occasions the collier arrived at nightfall, and the people, too excited to go to bed, were shouting and working till long past daybreak.

"Eh, but Ah was reet fain to see t' boat in t' bay," said an old man with white hair reaching to his shoulders.

He was sitting on the cliff above the village with a companion looking nearly as old, who had a rosy-faced child between his knees.

"Ye can hearken to him"—this one jerked his thumb at the old man; "he's aughty years auld, he is. Ah'm nobbut a lad to him, an Ah'm sixty; but he's bin at sea sin he was a little lad; so now ye know; he can larn ye all about t' sea."

K. S. M.

MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

Mr. Payn's clever and pleasant fiction in the *Cornhill* has undergone an evolution which has brought its attractive heroine into new company, much further removed than heretofore from the probability of ordinary life. At present, however, though unlikely, the incidents are not unnatural, and there is no falling off in the characteristic grace and vividness of Mr. Payn's treatment. "Love the Debt" is a story of quite another sort, whose merit consists chiefly in its realistic truth of portraiture, frequently expended upon sordid personages and disagreeable incidents. The most remarkable of the miscellaneous articles is "Vernon Lee's" brilliant sketch of the two Cherubinis of Mozart's opera, the "jackanapes" of the libretto, the "sentimentalist" of the composer. Mozart here threw his text completely overboard, and fashioned a new Cherubini of his own, utterly at variance with the conception of Beaumarchais. It is, nevertheless, possible for a gifted performer to reconcile them, but the performer whose gifts are musical rather than dramatic will always adhere to the conception of Mozart. Mr. Julian Hawthorne's "Pauline" is concluded in a very effective fashion. Mr. Grant Allen discourses pleasantly upon daisies, and Miss E. M. Clerke still more pleasantly upon Punch; while "Mr. Gibbon's Love Passage" incorporates the new information recently obtained respecting his courtship of Madame de Stael's mother with the old story.

Macmillan has one contribution of unusual interest, the last printed words of Dean Stanley, prefaced by some feeling lines from the pen of Mr. George Grove. The subject is the Westminster Confession, which the Dean shows to be a much less dogmatic standard of faith than usually supposed, and to be silent upon many points on which it might have been expected to be stringent. The essay seems to have been called forth by the prosecution of Professor Robertson Smith. Another important contribution is Mr. Turner's translation of Tourgueniev's "Sketches and Reminiscences," evidently derived from real life, and full of simple pathos blended with humour. Mr. Austin's verses on the June night are very good. Mr. A. Tilley's parallel between Mr. Arnold's and Mr. Swinburne's schools of poetry and criticism gives the palm too unreservedly to the former, both having a sufficient *raison d'être*; and the writer's indifference to Mr. Rossetti's poetry betrays a singular want of imaginative susceptibility.

"I think few people are now inclined to deny that there is a very strong reaction in public opinion about free trade," Sir Edward Sullivan, who opens the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* with this emphatic deliverance, would have said no more than the truth if he had confined his statement to the existence of a growing feeling against the free importation of foreign manufactures. He extends it to foreign food products, where the public are not prepared to follow him, and promises much greater results from a moderate fixed duty on corn than so mild a measure can be expected to produce. Lord Sherbrooke is even more sensational: in despair of getting an efficient bankruptcy law fairly administered he would abolish bankruptcy altogether. Such a step would be a most humiliating admission of the failure of civilisation. The Marquis of Blandford's observations on the principle of a second chamber in combination with the principle of an hereditary legislature are characterised by his usual liberality and good sense. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay should be better acquainted with the history and prospects of the volunteer movement than any other man, and it is encouraging to find his review of it so satisfactory. Mr. F. Harrison's discourse on Pantheism is distinguished by his usual animation, none the less vigorous for his inability to make it clear to himself what Pantheism is. The conclusion of Mr. Romanes's paper on the intelligence of ants abounds with the most curious and interesting examples of the surprising range of their faculties. Mr. F. Dillon's plea for the protection of Egyptian monuments deserves attention; and Mr. Hewlett's survey of the characteristics of the county of Kent is very pleasant reading.

The most interesting article in the *Fortnightly Review* is the first of a series on "The Future of Islam," by Mr. Wilfrid S. Blunt, whose experience as an Arabian traveller lends especial weight to his opinions. The subject of the first instalment is mainly an analysis of the various schools of religious thought in the Mussulman world, which are as well marked as High Church and Low Church among ourselves. Mr. Blunt considers the appearance of a new prophet and reformer in Islam as an event quite within the range of probability. Sir Rowland Blennerhasset's paper on the land question is remarkable for the evidence it contains that agricultural prosperity is declining on the Continent as well as in England, and that this is the case, in Germany at least, even where peasant-proprietorship is the rule. Mr. Hazlitt Roberts's paper on co-operative farming may be usefully read in connection with this *exposé*. The principal strictly literary essays are Mr. Saintsbury's masterly summary of the life of Voltaire, founded on Mr. Parton's recent biography; and Mr. Armine Kent's delicate, graceful, and sympathetic criticism on Leigh Hunt's poetry.

The *Contemporary Review* is not particularly interesting this month; although Mr. Blind's "Scottish, Shetlandic, and Germanic Water Tales" is full of picturesque legend; and Mr. Bence Jones's reply to Father O'Leary has the energy and animation of a man combating *pro aris et focis*. Mr. Hale White, replying to Mr. Matthew Arnold's criticism on Byron, endeavours to show that Goethe's opinion of Byron was higher than Mr. Arnold allows. Mr. Poole's comparison of the ethics and religion of Egypt with those of Palestine and Greece is highly suggestive, subject of course to the consideration that our materials, so far as Egypt is concerned, are as yet imperfect. Mr. Tondini's statements respecting the probability of an alliance between Russian Slavism and Western Socialism also afford matter for reflection. Mr. Tondini himself extracts a moral favourable to the Roman Church.

Belgravia is remarkably agreeable, with Miss Hardy's sketches of the Far West and Mr. Rimmer's rambles in Middlesex and Hertfordshire; Mr. Macquoid's lively Spanish story; and Mr. Grant Allen's natural history of the rose tribe, which includes almost all our edible fruits. "Joseph's Coat"

maintains its rank among the best of current serial fictions; but perhaps the most remarkable contribution to the number is Mr. Justin H. McCarthy's amusing burlesque on Mr. Pater and other writers of the æsthetic school, "Jack Harris discourses on Woman."

The *Gentleman's Magazine* has a paper by Mr. Mew on Arabic fables, with many curious illustrations of the form which the wisdom of Æsop assumes in the Arabian peninsula; a clear and lively narrative of the Gunpowder Plot, by Mr. A. C. Ewald; and Mr. Proctor's notes upon the variations from the English standard of diction which he has observed in the United States. Some of these are mere Irishisms, such as the use of "elegant" for "fine," of "mad" for "angry." Mr. McCarthy's "Comet of a Season" continues with undiminished spirit; but his hero Montana, if not an incredible, is still not a very natural personage. Mr. Mattieu Williams, in his "Science Notes," takes a highly encouraging view of the mission of comets of another sort, maintaining that "as the world grows older and encounters more comets or their meteoric tracks, it will grow richer and richer in carbon and yd ro-carbon," inasmuch that comets will cheapen coals.

"The Freres" remains the chief attraction of *Temple Bar*, and one of the best novels of the season. "The Mystery of the Major's Monkey" is a very amusing story; and the miscellaneous papers are all readable.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin's numerous and excellent periodicals comprise, among others, their Magazine of Art, Family Magazine, Picturesque America, British Ballads, Old and New London, Old and New Edinburgh, Technical Educator, Science for All, Familiar Wild Flowers, Cookery, Book of the Dog, Royal Shakspeare, and Little Folks.

Ladies desirous of knowing the latest fashions will seize with avidity on *Le Follet*, *La Saison*, *World of Fashion*, *Ladies' Gazette of Fashion*, *Myra's Journal*, *Myra's Mid-Monthly*, *Weldon's Ladies' Journal* and *Household Journal*, and *Dictionary of Needlework*.

Other magazines and serial publications received are—*Art Journal*, *Antiquary*, *Harper's Monthly*, *Popular Science Review*, *London Society*, *The Theatre*, *Mrs. Cowden Clarke's Concordance to Shakespeare*, *Army and Navy Magazine*, *Men of Mark*, *American Art Review*, *Pathways of Palestine*, *Irish Monthly*, *Home, Argosy*, *Science Gossip*, the *Squire*, *Portfolio*, *Good Words*, *Leisure Hour*, *Welcome*, *Month and Catholic Review*, *Universal Instructor*, *Tinsley's*, *St. James's*, *Churchman*, *Modern Thought*, *Burlington*, *Churchman's Shilling Magazine*, *Rosebud*; and *Monthly Parts of All the Year Round*, *Household Words*, *Golden Hours* (containing the opening chapters of a new serial story, *A Noble Name*, by W. W. Fenn) *Social Notes*, *House and Home*, *Sunday at Home*, *Sunday Magazine*, *Gardeners' Magazine*, *Gardening Illustrated*, *Day of Rest*, *Boy's Own Paper*, *Girl's Own Paper*, *Young England*, *Union Jack*, *Christian Age*, and *Daisy*.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

It is expected that the number of Volunteers who will be present at the review by the Queen in Edinburgh on the 25th inst. will be, with officers, from 29,000 to 30,000 men.

An official notification issued from the War Office gives in detail the list of battalions and provisional battalions of rifle volunteers which will be encamped, attached to, and drill with the regular troops at Aldershot this month. Altogether, nearly 5000 officers and men will proceed to the camp and remain in each case eight days.

The members of the 19th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) mustered in strong force on Saturday week, on the occasion of their annual visit to the residence of Colonel Stedall, their honorary Colonel, at the Priory, Highgate. The usual athletic sports took place, and at the conclusion the Volunteers were entertained by Colonel Stedall.

The first division of Artillery Volunteers who have competed at Shoeburyness during the present week took formal possession of the camp last Saturday. There are eighty-one detachments, in rank and file between 800 and 900 men. Divine service was held in the mess tent on Sunday. The competition has been this week with shot and shell from 64-pounder, 40-pounder, and 10-inch guns. There have also been the usual Repository competitions and courses of drill instruction on the marshes. Two detachments of Canadian volunteers took part in the competitions.

A rifle shooting-match for the championship of the Channel Islands took place at St. Heliers, on Thursday week, between two teams of ten each from the Jersey and Guernsey Rifle Clubs. The ranges were 200, 500, and 600 yards. The Jersey team scored 756, against 663 by Guernsey.

The Amalgamated Friendly Societies held a fête on Monday in the Old Deer Park, Richmond, in aid of the furnishing fund for the new wards of the Richmond Hospital, now in course of construction.

Dr. B. W. Richardson presided yesterday week at a meeting of gentlemen representing the medical profession, to consider the subject of medical reform. Several resolutions in promotion of the object of the meeting were passed.

The King of Spain has conferred the Silver Medal of Honour upon each of the crew of the *Carnose* (county of Wuxford) Royal National life-boat Iris, in recognition of their heroism in rescuing the crew of the Spanish brigantine *Paquete de Terranova* as far back as Sept. 25, 1875.

The official "swan uppers" of the Crown and Vintners' and Dyers' Companies, having concluded their labours upon the Thames, dined yesterday week at the Castle Hotel, Windsor. During their four-days' excursion up river between London and Henley a large number of swans and cygnets were marked with the ancient "nicks," distinguishing the Royal and civic birds, after which they were released upon the waters of the stream. The totals were:—The Crown, 200 swans, 55 cygnets; Vintners', 49 swans, 13 cygnets; Dyers', 33 swans, six cygnets—in all 361 birds.

Mr. Spencer Walpole, one of the Inspectors of Fisheries, in a report on Billingsgate Market, attributes the fact that a large proportion of condemned fish comes by land to the inadequate approaches to the market, and the want of standing-room for the vans. The present system he describes as "especially unfavourable to the buyer, and not so unfavourable to the salesman." He holds that the stories of the fish being condemned to keep up the price are unfounded, and that it would be a serious loss to the public if the market were to be removed from the river-side.

The British Museum has bought a collection of Biblical and other Oriental manuscripts, of the utmost importance to the criticism and exegesis of the Old Testament. The collection, which was made in South Arabia, consists of forty manuscripts. Fifteen of these are portions of the Hebrew Scriptures, and two are probably the oldest which have as yet come to light of the Old Testament Scriptures. A third, which contains the Hagiographa, exhibits a recension of the Hebrew text, the other two portions of which are already in the Museum, thus completing the whole Hebrew Bible.



THE LAST LOAD OF HAY.

SEE PAGE 131.

ABOUT BOOKS.

It may seem a truism to say that books are written to be read; but, if we may believe Dibdin, the bibliomaniac lives only to collect them. The bindings attract one collector; another seeks for first editions; a third devotes his life to a single author—to Horace, say, or to Boccaccio; while a fourth, like Junot, cares for nothing but vellum. To possess the sole copy of a book existing in the world is to hold a priceless treasure, too precious to be even gazed upon by eyes profane. The moment when the prey is grasped is one not to be forgotten. The lover winning his first kiss, the poet waking to find himself famous, the Oxford man who has gained a first in moderations or in "greats," can but faintly imagine the rapture of the book-hunter when he has won the prize of his life. The pursuit, if not over wise, is innocent enough, and, if not of much service to the world, has perhaps as great a claim upon our respect as fox-hunting or deer-stalking.

But, after all, the true and only legitimate lover of books is the man who loves them as the best teachers of wisdom, as the friends who converse with him in every mood of his mind, who have sympathy for his sadness, and mirth for his joy, and imagination, and fancy, for the hours in which he would forget the hard realities of life. The man blessed with *geist* is seldom so happy as when seated in his library. How he loves the presence of his old and faithful friends! Quiet friends they are, but always ready to talk when he cares to listen. It is a pleasure even to glance over the titles of the much-loved volumes, for they recall peaceful hours of enjoyment, or, haply, vivid moments of inspiration. "Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn" lie between those covers—living thoughts that may kindle new life; words that are all aglow with the white heat of genius! And the sense of possession adds to the influence of these mighty minds. It is impossible to hold close intercourse with authors borrowed from a library, and who are, so to speak, on a visit. How can we take them to the heart when we know that next week, or perhaps to-morrow, they will be standing upon alien shelves! Moreover, a book is like a living friend. The communion of soul with soul may be the chief part, but it is not the whole, of friendship. The body has its claims as well as the mind; and it is inevitable that we should associate the hidden life with the outward form through which it speaks to us.

In the library, as in life, good looks are advantages not to be despised, and the book-lover who has an eye for colour and beauty will not be indifferent to the appearance of the worthies ranged upon his shelves. He would fain follow the advice of Polonius to Laertes, and place them in as costly a habit as his purse can buy, taking care, however, that it is an appropriate habit—that is to say, one that befits the rank and character of his authors. That kingly writers—the Shakespeares and Scotts, the Thackerays and George Eliots—should be honoured with fine paper and fine printing goes without saying. In the library they deserve to be clothed in royal attire; but we may just hint that the highest honour of beloved writers like these is not to be printed in gorgeous editions, but to be carried about in the pocket or portmanteau, to be received with heartiest welcome in the cottage, to be read and re-read, to be quoted as household words, and turned, like household furniture, to daily use. In one sense books can scarcely be too dear, in another they cannot be too cheap; and no splendour of print or binding is half so delightful to an author as the belief that he lives in the heart of his countrymen and bears a part in their daily lives.

There is no reason why the book-lover should degenerate into a book-worm; no reason why because he loves books much he should not love men more. Dr. Johnson, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Macaulay, were not merely men of letters, but understood the world as well as books. They loved society, and shone in it; but Scott was perpetually adding fresh knowledge to a store that seemed inexhaustible; Macaulay declared he would rather be a poor man in a garret with plenty of books than a King who did not love reading; and Johnson, though, as he said, he never talked from books, enjoyed nothing better than talking about them. It is, of course, possible to read too much, and to become book-ridden. Books are sometimes our masters and sometimes our servants; but it is never fitting that we should be their slaves. Wordsworth said, we think not justly, that Southey, who loved books as few have loved them, was dead to aught beside; on the other hand, Wordsworth, whose study was in the open air, would have been, in Mr. Matthew Arnold's judgment, even a greater poet than he is had he read more. It is to be feared that the author of "The Excursion" loved his own verse too well to care much for the writings of other people, and although, in a noble sonnet, he calls Scott a wondrous Potentate, there are few indications that he felt the magic of his genius. Certainly, he did not feel it as Goethe felt it, who declared that Sir Walter had not his equal—or as Byron felt it, who said that he had read all Scott's novels at least fifty times, and liked nothing so well. Byron, by-the-way, although living more for the world than for literature, knew something of the delightful sense of repose afforded by the neighbourhood of books. "I am never long," he wrote, "in the society even of her I love, without a yearning for the company of my lamp and my utterly confused and tumbled-over library." And the poet Byron loved best made a somewhat similar confession. "As much as I love company," said Pope, "I love reading better, and would rather be employed in reading than in the most agreeable conversation." The advantage is that a man can choose his books, but cannot always choose his company. There are plenty of bores among authors, but then, one need not be bored by them. Moreover, literature that does not charm generally acts as a soporific. The mad poet-artist Blake, indeed, was made seriously ill by reading Wordsworth's celebrated Preface; but there are few men thus sensitive, and books are among the best and safest of sedatives. A course of Blair's Sermons, or of Hayley's "Triumphs of Temper," might be prescribed with advantage in cases of insomnia; or the sleepless man, if these should fail, may try the still more potent prescription given by Sir Henry Holland, "and steal into slumber through a sonnet."

"Up, up, my friend, and quit your books!" is the poet's advice when the song of birds in spring or the bright sunshine of summer tempt us out into the country. But why quit our books, even for Nature? Some authors, no doubt, are read best by a cheerful lamp and a blazing fire. Philosophers, historians, and political economists must be read indoors; and the reader with a passion for statistics is not likely to indulge it while floating down a river or dreaming on the seashore; but poets like Shakespeare and Burns, like Keats and Mr. Tennyson, are good for all hours and all seasons, and never do they speak to us with a voice more winning than when the mountain breeze blows upon their pages, or the sun, flickering through forest trees, lights up familiar passages. It is a mistake to go out of town without books; but let the reader be sure that he takes books of the right sort. We do not care for a Christmas dinner on a hot day in July; and when the mind, like John Gilpin's wife, is bent on pleasure, it will not turn readily to the solid food provided by a philosopher like Mr. Herbert Spencer, or an historian like Professor Stubbs.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty, with her unvarying interest in her country's defenders, either naval or military, went out to meet the squadron, under the command of the Duke of Edinburgh, on its approach to Spithead yesterday week. The Queen was accompanied by Princess Beatrice in the Alberta, which left Osborne at half-past seven in the evening, having the Royal Standard flying. As the yacht neared the squadron, which was led by her Majesty's ship *Hercules*, bearing the flag of the Duke, the ships composing it hoisted masthead flags. Her Majesty passed to the eastward, and close along the line which was moving slowly to the westward, and repassed the ships again in returning to Osborne Bay, where the squadron anchored for the night. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany and the Duchess of Edinburgh, with their children, went in her Majesty's yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*, Captain Thomson, to meet the squadron in the Channel in the afternoon, and returned to Cowes Roads in company with the ships. Prince Henry of Prussia arrived in the *Hercules*, and landed at Norris Castle. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany and Lord Amphil. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Henry of Prussia visited the Queen on Saturday; and the Right Hon. W. E. Forster and Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby dined with her Majesty. The Rev. Canon Pearson arrived, and on Sunday performed Divine service at Osborne, the Queen and Princess Beatrice being present. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Princesses Victoria, Louise, and Maud of Wales paid a visit to the Queen; and her Majesty and Princess Beatrice afterwards visited the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany at Norris Castle. Canon Pearson joined the Royal dinner circle. Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany) left for Coburg to represent her Majesty at the funeral of Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, which took place there on Monday. The Grand Duke of Hesse joined the Prince during his journey, and accompanied him to Coburg, also attending the last rites. The Prince of Wales was represented on the occasion by Mr. Charles Scott, of the Legation at Coburg. The Court, which went into mourning for ten days for her Majesty's late cousin, changes mourning to-morrow, and goes out of mourning next Wednesday.

Princess Louise of Lorne arrived at Osborne on Monday. Visits are interchanged daily between her Majesty and the various members of her family now in the Isle of Wight. The Royal luncheon party is frequently augmented by the Queen's grandchildren of the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Germany, and the Duke of Edinburgh's families. The Prince of Leiningen has also lunched with her Majesty. The Royal family pass much time afloat on the Royal yachts in the Solent, and often dine with the Queen. The German Imperial family continues at Norris Castle, and the Duchess of Edinburgh at Osborne Cottage.

The Hon. Caroline Cavendish has succeeded the Hon. Evelyn Paget as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and Major-General Du Plat has succeeded Lieutenant-General Gardiner as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty. The Rev. Hugh Pearson, Canon of Windsor, Rural Dean and Vicar of Sonning, Berkshire, is appointed one of the deputy clerks of the closet in ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Dean of Westminster, deceased. General Sir Richard James Dacres has received the keys of the garrison of the Tower of London, on his appointment as Constable of the Tower, in the room of General Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, Bart., resigned.

Her Majesty has conferred the honour of Knighthood on Mr. F. J. Bramwell, civil engineer; on Mr. Collins, ex-Lord Provost of Glasgow; on Mr. Humphreys, senior Coroner for Middlesex; on Mr. Hugh Owen; and on Mr. Picton, of Liverpool.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Goodwood ended with the races. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, arrived at Portsmouth last Saturday by special train from Chichester, Mr. J. P. Knight, general manager of the railway, attending the train. The Royal party, who were received at the harbour by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, embarked on board the Osborne, commander Lord Charles Beresford, and left for Cowes Roads, where their Royal Highnesses will continue to live afloat on the Osborne during the regatta season. The Prince attended the annual meeting of the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron held on Monday at the castle; but he was unable to join the annual dinner of the Squadron, at which the Duke of Edinburgh, the Crown Prince of Germany, and Prince Henry of Prussia were present. The Prince's yacht *Aline* took part in the race for the Queen's Cup on Tuesday. His Royal Highness came to town in the evening. The Prince has joined the Portsmouth Royal Corinthian Club, and will take part next week in a special yachting-race off Osborne. His Royal Highness and the Princess have intimated their intention of being present at Southsea on the occasion of the Portsmouth Royal Dockyard Regatta.

The Crown Princess of Germany opened the East Cowes Industrial Exhibition on Tuesday in East Cowes Park. Her Imperial Highness was accompanied by her husband and her daughters.

The Duke of Cambridge has gone to Kissingen.

Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden, was married to Mrs. St. George F. Caulfeild, widow of Mr. St. George F. R. Caulfeild, on Thursday week, at Trinity Church, Chelsea. Mrs. Caulfeild, who was attended by her niece, Lady Sybil Lowther, wore a dress of pale grey silk trimmed with white lace, and white lace bonnet trimmed with a feather of the same colour as her dress. Lord Crofton was best man. Immediately after the service Sir Horace and Lady Rumbold left for North Wales.

The *Morning Post* says:—"We hear that a marriage is arranged and will shortly take place between the Duke of Argyll and Mrs. Anson, widow of Colonel the Hon. A. Anson, and daughter of the Bishop of St. Albans."

The Hon. Edward Douglas, brother of the Earl of Morton, is engaged to the Hon. Evelyn Trefusis, Lord Clintons sister; and Lord Norton's second son, the Hon. Arden Adderley, is engaged to Miss Grace Stopford Sackville, youngest daughter of Mrs. Stopford Sackville, of Drayton House, Thrapston.

The Young Men's Christian Association have held an International Conference, representing delegates from all parts of the world, at Exeter Hall.

Mr. W. W. Tickle has been chosen Common Councilman for the ward of Bishopsgate Within, in the place of Mr. Deputy Jones, who has retired, after representing the ward for fifty years.

A motion by Mr. Lyulph Stanley, M.P., has been carried in the London School Board in favour of providing considerable additional school accommodation in Finsbury, Greenwich, Hackney, Lambeth, Marylebone, and Tower Hamlets.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL SIR E. W. F. WALKER.

General Sir Edward Walter Forestier Walker, K.C.B., Colonel of the 50th Regiment, died on the 27th ult., at the Manor House, Bushey, Herts, aged sixty-nine. He was only son of General Frederick Nathaniel Walker, K.C.H., by Annabelle, his wife, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Cane, of Donnybrook, Dublin, and was nephew of General Sir George Townshend Walker, G.C.B., who was created a Baronet in 1835. He entered the Army in 1827, and in 1854, having attained the rank of Colonel, commanded the Scots Fusilier Guards in the Crimea, at Balaklava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, distinguishing himself by most conspicuous gallantry. He became full General in 1875, was an officer of the Legion of Honour, and had the Order of the Medjidie and the Turkish and Sardinian Medals. From 1861 to 1866 he was Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Scotland, in 1871 received the decoration of K.C.B., and in 1872 was appointed Colonel of the 50th Regiment. Sir Edward was twice married: firstly, in 1843, to Lady Jane Ogilvie, daughter of Francis, sixth Earl of Seafield; and secondly, in 1862, to Lady Juliana Caroline Knox, fourth daughter of Thomas, second Earl of Ranfurly.

LADY AIREY.

The Right Honourable Harriet Mary, Baroness Airey, died on the 28th ult., at her residence, 7, Lowndes-square. Her Ladyship was the third daughter of James, third Lord Talbot de Malahide, by Anne Sarah, his wife, second daughter and coheir of Mr. Samuel Rodbard, of Evercreech House, Somersetshire, and was thus sister of the present Lord Talbot de Malahide. She was married, January, 1838, to General Sir Richard Airey, G.C.B. (who was raised to the Peerage in 1876), and had six children, of whom one only survives, Katherine-Margaret, Lady Cotterell.

MR. G. BORROW.

Mr. George Borrow, the author of many works relating to gipsies, died recently at Oulton, near Lowestoft. He was the son of an officer in the Army, and was born in 1803. In 1833 he became an agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and in this capacity was sent to St. Petersburg. Here, among other work, he edited the New Testament in Manchu. Proceeding to Spain, he lived for some time with the Zingali, and translated the whole of St. Luke for their benefit. In 1839, severing his connection with the society, he returned to England, and two years afterwards brought out "The Zingali; or, An Account of the Gipsies of Spain." In "The Bible in Spain," which followed, he recounted his personal adventures in that country. In 1844 Mr. Borrow started upon a tour in the south-east of Europe, fraternising with the gipsies, observing the peculiarities of the different Romany dialects, and making copies of their songs. His most important work was "Romano Lavo-Lil," a vocabulary of the English gipsy language.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Hon. James Tobin, late member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Newfoundland, aged seventy-three. He was son of the Hon. James Tobin, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Mr. Hewett Cottrell Watson, the eminent topographical botanist, at Thames Ditton, on the 27th ult., after a long and painful illness. Mr. Watson was a son of Mr. Holland Watson, a magistrate for the counties of Chester and Lancaster, and was born in May, 1804.

Mr. J. F. Neilson, for nearly forty years one of the Parliamentary reporters for the *Times*, in his seventy-second year. Mr. Neilson's vocation brought him during his long career in that capacity in contact with the leading statesmen and Government officials, by whom his abilities were both recognised and appreciated.

Henrietta, Lady Macleod, widow of Colonel Sir Henry G. Macleod, K.H., at one time Governor of Trinidad, on the 29th ult. She was the seventh daughter of Sir John Robinson, first Baronet, of Rokeby Hall, county Louth, by Mary-Anne, daughter of Mr. James Spencer, of Rathangan, county Kildare; and was married to Sir Henry Macleod in 1843.

Mr. Samuel Sharpe, the eminent Egyptologist, on the 28th ult., in the eighty-third year of his age. For many years past Mr. Sharpe's chief interest was concentrated on the revision of the English version of the Old and New Testaments. He was a most munificent friend to unsectarian education, and many persons owe their start in life to his kindness.

The Rev. Thomas Jervis-White, M.A., for a long time Incumbent of Middletown, county Armagh, on the 26th ult., aged eighty-one. He was third son of Mr. Thomas Jervis-White, of Fethard, by Frances, his wife, daughter of Sir John Meredith, Bart., of Carlandstown, and was nephew of Sir John Jervis White-Jervis, of Ballyellis, county Wexford, created a Baronet in 1797.

Mr. John Dawson Brien, of Castletown, in the county of Fermanagh, J.P. and D.L., on the 26th ult., in Lower Baggot-street, Dublin, aged sixty-six. He was only son of the late Mr. John Brien, of Castletown, J.P. and D.L., by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of the Rev. William Dawson, formerly Rector of Clontibret, in the county of Monaghan. He married, in 1868, Frances, daughter of Captain William Smyth, 68th Regiment. Mr. Brien served as High Sheriff for the county of Fermanagh in 1869.

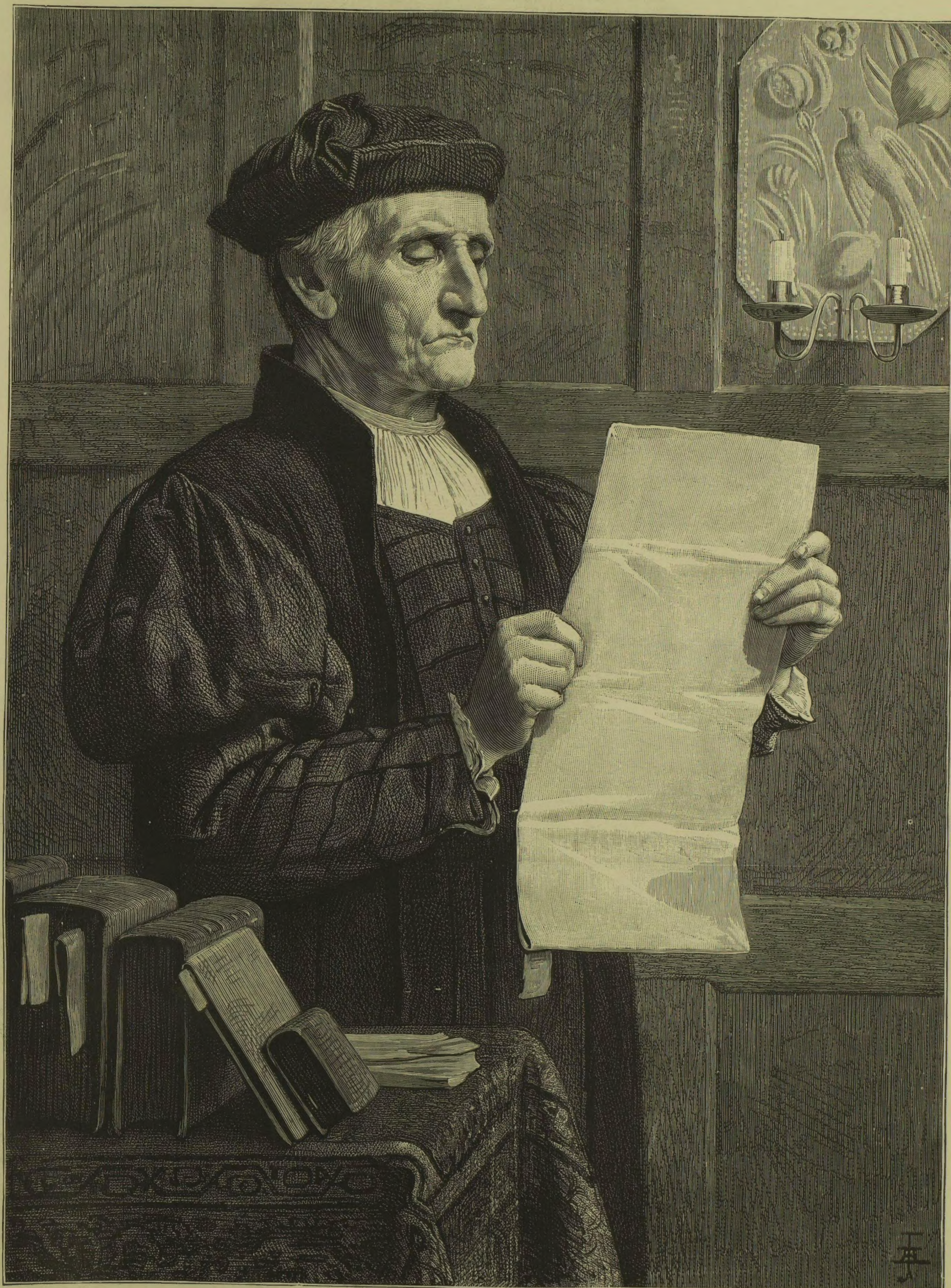
Colonel Charles Sidney Williams, Royal Marine Artillery, on the 27th ult. He entered the Royal Marine Artillery as Second Lieutenant in December, 1852, and served with the Baltic expedition in 1855. He also served with the China expedition of 1857-9. In 1860 he served in the north of China, and commanded a company at Shanghai during the attacks of the rebel army in August. That year he was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal and clasp for his services in the north of China.

The Spanish cruiser *Gravina* was on Thursday week launched from the dockyard of the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company in the presence of many visitors.

At Thursday's sitting of the Court of Common Council the Markets Committee presented a report recommending that the Money Bill of the Metropolitan Board of Works, which had passed the House of Commons, should be opposed in the Lords. This was carried by a large majority.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association began at Church Stretton on Monday. The arrangements for the reception of the members of the society were admirably carried out under the direction of the reception committee. Shrewsbury was visited on Tuesday; Ludlow and Buildwas on Friday.

The Rotherham workhouse master informed the Guardians on Monday that there was in the workhouse a well-educated man named John Wilson, the son of a deceased Liverpool clergyman. Wilson was originally articled to a solicitor, and in 1868 had a fortune of £12,000 left him. In eighteen months he had squandered this money, and had many attacks of delirium tremens.



THE MAN OF LAW.

BY H. F. MARKS, R.A.—FROM THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 19, 1870), with five codicils (dated July 31, 1871; March 14, 1874; Dec. 20, 1879; and two, May 31, 1881), of the Right Hon. Charles Wyndham, seventh Earl of Harrington, late of Elvaston Castle, Derbyshire, who died on June 26 last, at Harrington House, Charing-cross, was proved on the 27th ult. by the Right Hon. Charles Augustus, Earl of Harrington, the son, the surviving executor, the personal estate exceeding in value £154,000. The testator leaves to his wife, the Right Hon. Elizabeth, Countess of Harrington, in addition to other provision made for her, an immediate legacy of £1000, and the furniture and effects at Stanhope Lodge, Isle of Wight, and for life an annuity of £5000, Stanhope Lodge, and a right of residing at Harrington House, Craig's-court, if she elects to do so; he also appoints her guardian of his infant children. A portion of £15,000 is given to each of his young persons and to his daughters; and there are considerable other bequests, both present and reversionary, in their favour; to his daughter, Lady Philippa Stanhope, he specially leaves, in addition, all his books and his furniture and effects at Gawsorth Old Hall, Cheshire, and the said hall, and £300 per annum for life; to his mother, the Hon. Mrs. Caroline Fitzroy Stanhope, and to his uncle, the Hon. Henry Stanhope, annuities of £500 each; to his butler, George Jennings, £500; and to his valet, Thomas Ford, an annuity of £40. He devises all his real estate, not otherwise disposed of, to the use of his eldest son, the said Charles Augustus, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons severally and successively, according to their respective seniorities in tail male. The furniture, plate, pictures, and effects at Elvaston Castle are made heirs-loom to go with the estate. All the residue of the personality is to be laid out in the purchase of manors, lands, or hereditaments in England or Wales, to be settled the same as his real estate. The testator expresses his desire to be buried privately in a place pointed out to his wife, that no scarves or hatbands be used at his funeral, and that the remains of his late son Gerald be deposited by his side.

The will (dated Feb. 8, 1881) of Mrs. Louisa Adelaide Brown, late of Ravensbourne Park, Catford, Kent, who died on March 9 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Joseph John Brown, the nephew, and Edward Stainton, the executors, the personal estate amounting to upwards of £38,000. The testatrix leaves a large number of legacies to sisters, nephews, nieces, friends, servants, and others; £200 to the Society of Foreigners in Distress, in memory of her late father, Henry Frederick Horneman, who was one of its founders; £100 to the Church Missionary Society; and the residue of her property to William Perry, William Charles Frederick Latham, Joseph John Brown, and Edward Stainton.

The will (dated April 3, 1878) of Mr. Edward Rudge, late of Ewelme, Oxfordshire, who died on June 30 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by John Rudge and Samuel Rudge, the sons, and Francis Boyer Relton, the executors, the net value of the personal estate exceeding £30,000. The testator leaves £3500 upon trust for his daughter Emily for life; £1500 to the three children of his late daughter Mrs. Mary Ann Peters; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his six children, John, Samuel, Charles, Ellen, Charlotte, and Frances Louisa.

The will (dated May 12, 1881) of Mr. Thomas Jones Margrave, formerly of the City Saw Mills, City-road, and afterwards of Llangennech, Carmarthenshire, who died on the 20th ult. at the Dardanelles, was proved on the 15th inst. by John Margrave and Frederick Margrave, the executors, the personal estate amounting to over £15,000. The testator bequeaths £500 each to the London City Mission, Bridewell, Blackfriars, and the British and Foreign Bible Society, Queen Victoria-street; £400 each to the Home for the Houseless Poor, Banner-street, and the National Life-Boat Institution, John-street, Adelphi; £300 each to the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, Mansion House, and the Charity Organisation Association, Buckingham-street; £200 each to the Sunday Special Religious Services, Bridewell, Blackfriars, to be employed at Bethnal-green, the Scripture Readers' Association, the Irish Church Missions to Roman Catholics, and Miss Rye's Home for Destitute Little Girls, Peckham. These legacies are directed to be paid in priority to all others and within three months after his death. £200 to the Vicar and Churchwardens of the Anglican Established Church at Llangennech, to be employed in the reparations and ornamentation of the church. His collections of photographs of pictures by Ancient Masters, of photographs of sculpture at the Vatican, Capitol, and Villa Albani, and of photographs of eminent men in England, France, and Europe, to the Library of Art at the South Kensington Museum, and they are to be carefully delivered there free of expense; his library of books is to be sent to England, and, after inquiry, given to some free public library insufficiently supplied with books, and not rich. There are numerous legacies to relatives and others, and the residue he gives to his cousins, the said John and Frederick Margrave.

The will (dated Dec. 11, 1860), with five codicils (dated April 26, 1861; May 9 and Dec. 24, 1863; Jan. 9, 1867; and July 8, 1871), of General Sir Duncan MacGregor, K.C.B., late of Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath, who died on June 8 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by John MacGregor and Duncan MacGregor, the sons, the executors, the personal estate amounting to upwards of £13,000. The testator bequeaths the silver candelabra and wine coolers presented to him by the 93rd Highlanders and the three silver salvers presented to him by the officers of the Constabulary to his son John for life, and then to his son; and the tea and breakfast service presented to him by the officers of the Constabulary to his son Duncan. The residue of his property he gives to his sons John, Duncan, and Henry Grey, and to his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Joanna Anne Brooke, his eldest son to take two shares, and the amounts he has already given or agreed to pay by settlement to each of his children to be taken into account.

The will (dated Feb. 19, 1877) of Mr. Thomas James Thompson, formerly of Tregunter-road, Boltons, South Kensington, but late of No. 3, Brandenburg-road, Gunnersbury, who died on May 11 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Mrs. Christiana Jane Thompson, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives all his property. The personal estate amounts to over £7000.

The will (dated Sept. 2, 1876) of Mrs. Mary Seacole, formerly of Jamaica, but late of No. 3, Cambridge-street, Edgware-road, who died on May 14 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by William Nielson Farquharson, the surviving executor, the personal estate amounting to £2600. The testatrix, among other legacies, bequeaths £100 to the Cambridge Institution for Soldiers' Orphans; £50 to purchase a ring, to Henry Montagu, Lord Rokeby, as a slight acknowledgment of his many kindnesses; £50 to purchase a jewel or some other ornament to Colonel Hussey Fane Keane, in acknowledgment of his many kindnesses; to Count Gleichen, the diamond ring presented to her husband by his godfather, Viscount Hood, and £50; to Count Gleichen's eldest daughter, her best pearl ornaments; and to each of his other children 19 guineas. The residue of her property she leaves to her sister, Mrs. Grant.

C. G. C.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

H. W. (Birmingham).—We are obliged to you for the information, and wish there were other club secretaries as usefully communicative as you.

F. O. N. H. (Liverpool).—We purpose addressing you through the post on the subject of your last clever chess study.

S. J. (Stepney).—The amended solution of your last problem is noted. The position is still under examination.

E. L. G. (Blackwater).—Your experience of difficulty in the solution of the Hermit's Problem was shared by many of our regular solvers.

G. A. (City Chess Club).—We are always glad to hear from you. Thanks for the information.

A. C. and Mrs. R. (Ekaterinoslav, Russia).—Please to examine No. 1950 again. The problem cannot be solved by way of 1. Kt to Q 4th.

T. G. (Smethwick).—Thanks. Your problem shall have early attention.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1950 received from E. Bohnstedt, E. Bohnstedt, W. J. Eggleston, E. L. G. and T. Guest.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1952 received from E. Bohnstedt, Lulu, W. J. Eggleston, T. Youssoufian (Constantinople), E. L. G. A. Gaillard, T. Guest, and Hotspur.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1953 received from J. Alois Schmucke, W. Biddle Shadforth, James Dobson, Dr. F. St. Norman Rumbelow, Cant. W. H. F. Johnson, Julia Short, Plevna, Hereward, R. H. Brooks, Lulu, D. W. (Guernsey), F. Johnston, Pops, Chesterton (Tonbridge), R. B. Duff, C. Edmundson, J. Tucker, J. W. W. W. J. Eggleston, Theodore Willink, J. A. Moss, E. L. G., Hmo Kam, A. Gaillard, St. George, Smutch, Aiken (Portsmouth, Hants), T. Guest, J. Gossop, E. Lenden, J. W. Vaughn, W. P. K. (Cleveland), Alpha, W. Hillier, An Old Hand, Elsie, R. Tweddell, Aaron Harper, B. R. Wood, N. Harris, H. Wardle, L. Falcon (Antwerp), E. Casella (Paris), Jupiter Junior, D. W. Kell, S. Lowndes, B. Armstrong, Harry's First, H. Blacklock, H. Ingersoll, L. Sharswood, E. Elsbury, J. G. Anstee, F. G. Parsloe, T. Greenbank, H. Awdry, Ben Nevis, A. M. Colborne, C. S. Cox, M. O'Halloran, C. Darragh, C. W. Milson, Willie, D. Templeton, and S. Farrant.

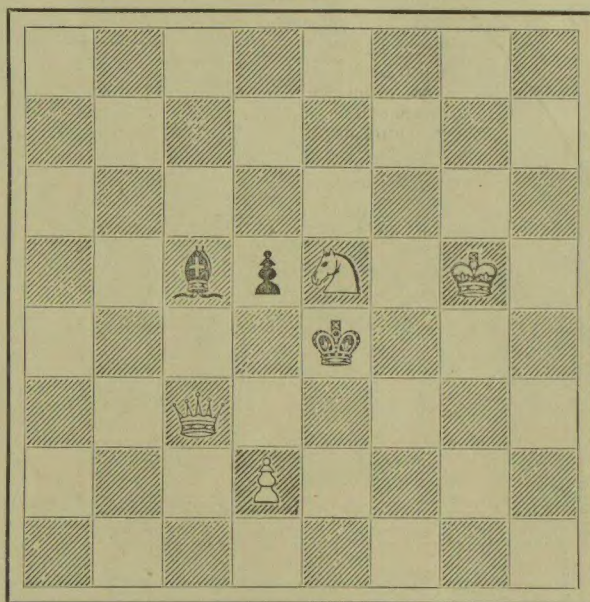
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1952.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 8th R takes R (ch)
2. R to Q 4th B takes P (ch)
3. Kt takes B. Mate.

*If Black play 2. B moves, then, 3. P or Kt mates.

PROBLEM No. 1955.

By JOHN CRUM (Glasgow).
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played at Simpson's Divan between Messrs. MACDONELL and BELAIEFF.

(Gioco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	for the first player at this stage of a	stereotyped opening.
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	12.	B to Kt 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	13. Kt to Q 2nd	P to K R 4th
4. Castles	P to Q 3rd	14. P to K R 3rd	P to K 5th
		15. B to R 2nd	B to R 4th
		16. P to Q R 4th	Q to Q 2nd
		17. Q to K sq	
		Mr. Belaieff appears sadly out of practice	in this little partie. This seems to be sheer
		waste of time.	
		17.	B takes Kt
		18. Kt takes B	P to Kt 5th
		19. P takes P	Q takes P
		20. Q to Q sq	R to K Kt sq
		21. Kt to K sq	Q to Kt 4th
		22. P to Q Kt 4th	P to R 6th
		Leading to a pretty termination.	
		23. P to Kt 3rd	Kt to R 4th
		24. P takes Kt	Kt takes Kt P
		25. P takes B	Kt to K 7th (ch),

White's game is very poorly developed and Black mates in two moves.

A return match between the Birmingham and St. George's (Birmingham) Chess Clubs was played on Saturday last at the rooms of the Forward Liberal Club. As the first contest terminated in favour of the Birmingham Club by one game only, the return match was regarded with much interest in local chess circles, and it attracted a large number of spectators. Thirty-two players, sixteen a side, engaged in the match, which, after some hours' play, ended in favour of the Birmingham Club with a score of 28 to 10, and 3 games drawn.

At the last monthly meeting of the committee of the City of London Chess Club it was decided that the half-yearly meeting of the members should be held on Friday, Sept. 23 next, and that the annual handicap tourney should be commenced early in October. It was also resolved that a grant should be made from the funds of the club to make up the prizes in the tourney to twenty guineas.

We have received a communication from Mr. Hoffer complaining of an answer to E. H., of Rawtenstall, which appeared in our issue of the 23rd ult., informing that correspondent that there is only one English chess monthly that we know of—the *British Chess Magazine*. Mr. Hoffer says that there is another English chess monthly that we "know of," and rudely accuses us of willfully misleading our correspondent. We know nothing of Mr. Hoffer, and are, consequently, somewhat surprised at his assumption of knowledge of our knowledge. About two years ago we reviewed, not very favourably it must be confessed, the first number of a chess monthly with which Mr. Hoffer's name was associated, and, having never seen a copy since that time, we were under the impression that the world had, very willingly, let it die. Mr. Hoffer says it still lives, and is clearly convinced that it is our duty to report that fact to our readers. We do not agree with him. We recommend in this column only such periodicals as we see and approve.

The match between Mr. Blackburne and Herr Zukertort ended in favour of the latter on Saturday last, the score being—Zukertort, 7; Blackburne, 2; drawn games, 4. The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Mail* says that "the most noteworthy feature of the match is that it has led to Herr Steinitz announcing his intention of challenging the winner to play for the championship of the world and a stake of £200."

Goole was on Sunday the scene of a large fire—ten sheds, containing fifty thousand loaves of Continental sugar and other goods, on the east side of the Railway Dock, being destroyed.

Thunderstorms on Sunday are reported from various parts of the country, and a very heavy sea was caused by a high wind around the South Coast. A whirlwind did some damage in Lincolnshire on Saturday night.

The President of the Board of Trade was on Monday one of the most successful exhibitors at the annual display of the Mosely and King's Heath Horticultural Society. The right hon. gentleman took several first prizes, and also showed (not for competition) what horticulturists regarded as one of the most magnificent collections of orchids in Worcestershire.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE MAN OF LAW."

In this picture, which was one of those most worthy of notice in the late Exhibition of the Royal Academy, Mr. H. S. Marks, R.A., has exerted his faculty of humorous and sympathetic perception of the main peculiarities of character belonging to special classes and kinds of people, whose human nature is "subdued to what it works in" by the habitual impressions and constant influences of their social condition and their ordinary pursuits. The costume is that of an early period of English history; and we are thereby reminded of the description of a lawyer in the Prologue to Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, which seems very appropriate to such a personage as the Artist has here depicted:—

A sergent of the law, wary and wise,
That often had y-been at the parvisse,
There was also, full rich of excellence,
Discreet he was, and of great reverence;
He seemed such, his wordes were so wise.
Justice he was, full often, in assise,
By patent and by pleine commission.
For his science, and for his high renown,
Of fees and robes had he many one;
So great a purchaser was nowhere none;
All was fee simple to him, in effect;
His purchasing might not be in suspect.
Nowhere so busy a man as he, there n'as,
And yet he seemed busier than he was.

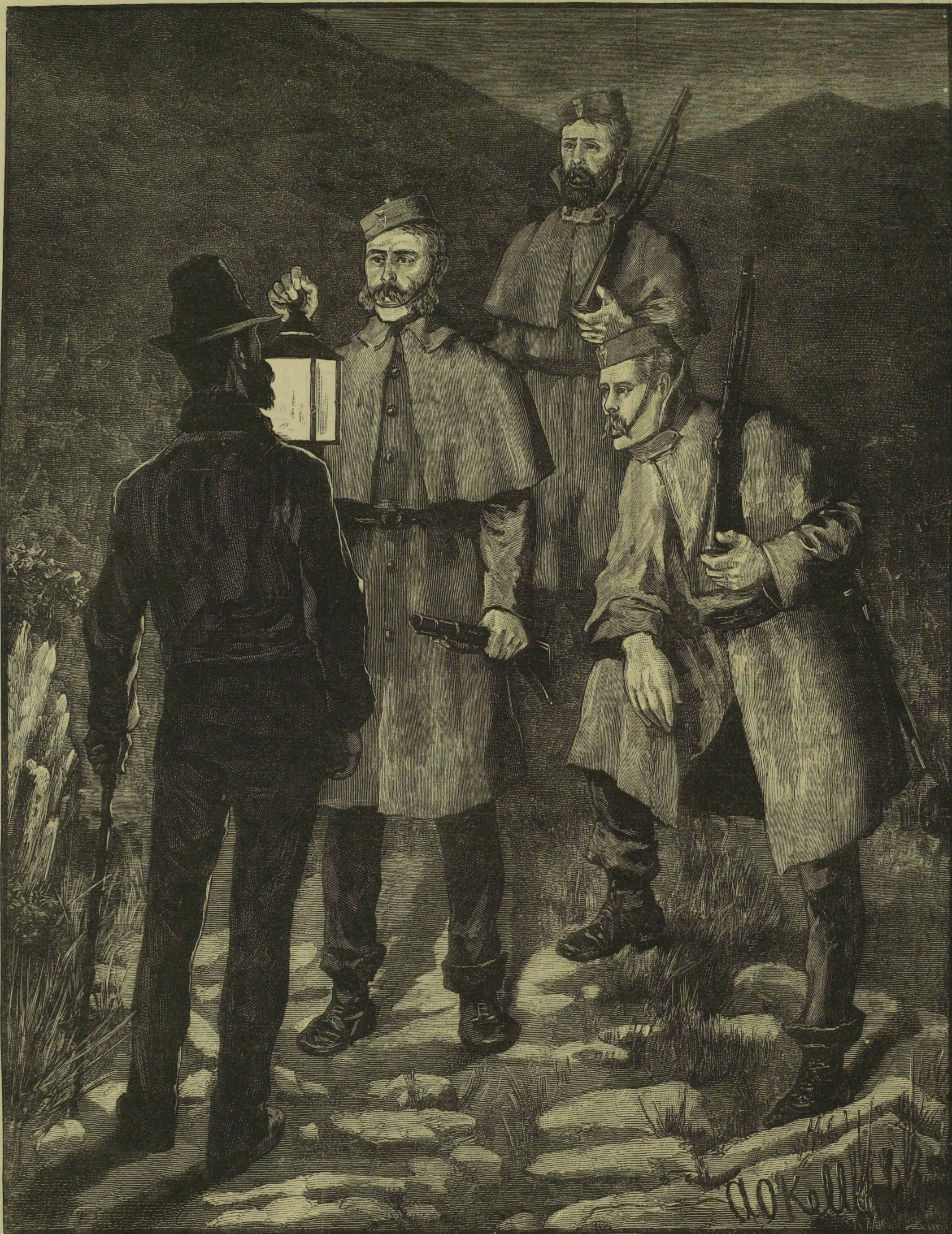
We are further told by Chaucer, of his Man of Law, that he could recite in precise terms, all the cases and "dooms" or judgments, that had been decided in the Courts since the time of King William the Conqueror, as well as all the statutes:—

Thereto, he could indite, and make a thing,
There shoulde no wight pinch at his writing.

The lawyer in this picture seems to be engaged in carefully scrutinising a legal document, whether or not one of his own concoction, to detect any possible flaw or fault in the writing.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

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BIRCHINGTON-ON-SEA and its Bungalows. By Athol Mayhew. With an Historical Sketch of Thanet, and Notes on the Island. By W. W. Kershaw. Illustrated. Charitable and Parochial Establishments. By H. Saxon Snell.
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Dictionary of Quotations from the English Poets. By Henry G. Bohn.
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Men of Light and Lead. William Wordsworth. A Biographical Sketch, with Selections from his Writings. By Andrew James Symington. 2 vols.
BLACKWOOD and SONS.
Forelen Classics for English Readers: Madame de Sévigné. By Miss Thackeray (Mrs. Richmond Ritchie).
Handy Book of Fruit Culture under Glass. By David Thompson. Enlarged.
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BOGUE.
Our Nationalities. No. 4. Who Are the English? By James Bowick.
CASSELL, PETER and GILPIN.
Ostrich Farming in South Africa. By Arthur Douglas.
Countries of the World: Being a Popular Description of the Various Continents, Islands, Rivers, Seas, and Peoples of the Globe. By Robert Brown. Vol. VI.
Police Code and Manual of the Criminal Law. By C. E. Howard Vincent.
Casell's Shilling Library: Domestic Folk Lore. By T. P. Wislizenoff.
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The Antiquary. A Magazine devoted to the Study of the Past. Vol. III. January to June, 1881.
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THE STATE OF IRELAND: POLICE PATROL CHALLENGING A SUSPECTED PERSON.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The Sketch by our Special Artist in the west of Ireland, which represents a patrolling party of the Royal Irish Constabulary, out upon the moors at night, stopping and examining a person they have met under suspicious circumstances in that lonely place, and who is not unlikely to be on his way to some deed of mischief, is another illustration of the disturbed and alarmed condition of the country. The war between the forces of the Executive authority and the lawless agitators is still waged with great determination on both sides. It is becoming more evident, however, though the signs are but few and indistinct, that the power of the law is gradually and steadily gaining the upper hand. Evictions and sheriffs' sales for rent are not so frequent, and they are now peaceably conducted. In some districts, the labourers are suffering severely from the practice of "Boycotting." It is impossible for the persecuted landlords and tenants to obtain labourers to save

their crops; and if the Emergency Committee and Property Defence Association did not come to the rescue they would be reduced to ruin, and their crops allowed to rot in the ground. Arrangements, however, have been made, and in several instances lately have been carried out, for obtaining labourers from the counties of Cavan and Tyrone; and there is reason to believe that a sufficient supply will be forthcoming. The working classes in the disturbed localities, who are deprived of the opportunity of earning good wages at harvest work, have no reason to feel grateful to the Land League for all it is doing for them. The labourers of the county of Limerick have issued a handbill threatening a demonstration against the Land League farmers at their meeting on Saturday, the 6th inst., in Limerick.

Returns have been issued of the evictions which have come to the knowledge of the police in Ireland for the two quarters ended March 31 and June 30 in the present year. In the first quarter the number of evictions was 350, affecting 1732 persons,

of whom 32 families, consisting of 181 persons, were readmitted as tenants, and 139 families, consisting of 737 persons, as caretakers. In the second quarter the number of families evicted was 1065, consisting of 5262 persons. Of these 50 families, of 256 persons, were readmitted as tenants, and 542 families, of 2894 persons, as caretakers.

Mr. Swanton, an old gentleman in his eightieth year, who has a small property at Ballydehob, near Skibbereen, was shot one evening last week as he was going home on a car and ascending a steep hill within two miles of Ballydehob. The shot took effect on the right side of the head, and he bled profusely. The driver escaped unhurt, although his hat was riddled by the charge, which was fired from behind a hedge. Mr. Swanton's family are unable to discover any reason for this attempt on his life, as he has not evicted tenants or raised his rents. The outrage was committed as a number of people were returning from market. He is not expected to recover. His son, who is a magistrate, was recently fired at.